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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT"—*Washington.*

VOL. L. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1850. NO. 21.

Choice Poetry.

SPRING.

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

The sweet south wind so long
Sleeping in other climes, on sunny seas,
Or dallying gaily with the orange trees,
In the bright land of song,
Wakes unto us and laughingly sweeps by,
Like a glad spirit of the sky.

The laborer at his toil
Feels on his cheek its dewy kiss, and lifts
His open brow to catch its fragrant gifts—
The aromatic soil
Borne from the blossoming gardens of the South—
While its faint sweetness lingers round his mouth.

The bursting buds look up,
To greet the sunlight, while it lingers yet
On the warm hill-side,—and the violet
Opens its azure cup
Meekly, and countless wild flowers wake to fling
Their earliest incense on the gales of spring.

The reptile, that hath lain
Torpid so long within his wintry tomb,
Pierces the mould, ascending from its gloom
Up to the light again—
And the lithe snake crawls forth from caverns chill,
To bask as erst upon the sunny hill.

Continual songs arise
From universal Nature—birds and streams
Mingle their voices, and the glad earth seems
A second Paradise!
Thrice blessed spring!—thou bearest gifts divine!
Sunshine, and song, and fragrance—all are thine.

Nor unto earth alone—
Thou hast a blessing for the human heart,
Balm for its wounds and healing for its smart,
Telling of Winter flown,
And bringing hope upon thy rainbow wing,
Type of Eternal Life—thrice blessed Spring!

HEARTS AND HOMES.

Hearts and Homes, sweet words of pleasure,
Music breathing as they fall,
Making each the other's treasure,
Once divided long ago!
Homes, ye may be high or lowly,
Be the dwelling e'er so small,
Hearts alone can make you holy,
Having Love it boasteth all.
Hearts and Homes, sweet words of pleasure,
Music breathing as ye fall,
Making each the other's treasure,
Once divided long ago!
Hearts and Homes, Hearts and Homes!

Miscellaneous.

How to Disarm an Enemy.

It is said that bees and wasps will not sting a person whose skin is imbued with honey. Hence those who are much exposed to the venom of these little creatures, when they have occasion to hive bees, or to take a nest of wasps, smear their faces and hands with honey, which is found to be the best preservative: when we are annoyed with insults and persecution, from perverse and malignant men, the best defence against their venom is to have the spirit bathed in honey. Let every part be saturated with meekness, gentleness, forbearance and patience: and the most spiteful enemy will be disappointed in his endeavors to inflict a sting. We shall remain uninjured, while his venom returns to corrode his own malignant bosom; or what is far better, the honey with which he comes in contact will neutralize his gall; the coals of forgiving love will dissolve his hatred, and the good returned for evil, will overcome evil with good.

Care of the Eyes.

Looking in the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united soon destroy the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are then obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will be ultimately injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough, with due degree of light.

Camomile.—A few roots of this plant should be in every garden. Not only are its medicinal qualities highly valuable, but its presence among vegetables is supposed to be an Ægis of protection against many diseases to which they are subject. It should be transplanted into warm and rich soil, early in the spring, and assisted, during its early development, by copious watering and frequent pressure. When plants, late in the season, exhibit symptoms of decay or general debility, the planting of a small root of camomile in the vicinage is frequently the most efficacious remedy that can be applied. The odor, or aroma, diffused by this plant, is also known to be highly repellent to many kinds of obnoxious insects, and its presence among those species of plants and vegetables infested by such enemies, will protect them more effectually than almost any other agent known, and at comparatively small expense.

Get the Best Implements.

There is a species of mongrel economy practised by some farmers, which cannot be too severely deprecated. If they are under the necessity of purchasing a plough, rake, scythe, hoe or cultivator, instead of searching out the best and most perfectly finished, they inquire for a cheap or medium priced article, in order to economize their cash.—Now, my experience in purchasing farming implements indicates exactly an opposite course. I inquire for the best and purchase it. I would no more spend my money for a cheap plough, or harrow, or a cheap wagon—which are always much the dearest in the end—than I would for a cheap minister, or a cheap school teacher. Buy only the best articles; this is the true economy, and all will find it so.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

As gold which he cannot spend will make no man rich, so knowledge which he cannot apply will make no man wise.

A Thrilling Incident.

A few years since, as Rev. Joseph Davis, an excellent Baptist minister in London, was walking along the crowded streets of that city, his attention was arrested by the circumstance that a carriage with several horses was just about to pass over a little girl who was slowly crossing the road. He strongly felt the danger of the child, and forgetting his own, he ran, snatched her in his arms and hastened with her to the side path, when the thought struck him—what would the parents of this dear child have felt, had she been killed!

At this moment he looked into the face of the little girl, which had been concealed from his view by her bonnet; and imagine if you can, what his feelings were when he discovered it was his daughter. I saw him about half an hour after the occurrence, and I shall never forget his agitation, as he described to me her danger, or his expressions of thankfulness to an infinitely gracious Being, who thus delivered his beloved child from death.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in mentioning the death at Naples on the 22d ult. of Passed Midshipman Charles Carroll Bayard, says—His death was occasioned by a wound received from a stone thrown from the crater of Vesuvius, while he was standing in company with other officers on the side of the mountain. The eruption alluded to was one of the most brilliant and tremendous that has been witnessed for many years. It was, moreover, remarkably sudden, as none of the usual signs had preceded it. A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire. A guide, who was on the mountain at the time, says—

"In the middle of the mountain towards Somma, in an instant, a grotto was formed full of stalactites of salt and marine salt. I was about to gather some portion of it when the grotto began to open, as if under the influence of an earthquake, and as I fled, I found that my clothes were burned upon my back. Had I not quickened my speed my life would have been sacrificed, for in the same moment there issued forth a current of lava forty palms in breadth.—whence, as also from the crater, were thrown up bombs and lightnings. In ten minutes the lava extended to the foot of Somma, forming a most wonderful and beautiful scene."

The Unity of the Human Race.—Startling Avowal.—At the late Scientific Convention at Charleston, Dr. Mott read a paper on the Physical History of the Jews, in relation to its bearing on the common origin of mankind, which gave rise to some debate, in the course of which Professor Agassiz said:

"For his own part, after giving to this question much consideration, he was ready to maintain that the *different races of men were descended from different stocks*, and he regarded this position as fully sustained by divine revelation. The Jewish history was the history, not of divers races, but of a single race of Mankind; but the existence of other races was often incidentally alluded to, and distinctly implied, it not absolutely asserted in the sacred volume."

This expression of opinion produced a strong sensation among the members of the body.

Years rush by us like the wind. We see not whence the oddy comes, nor whitherward it is tending, and we seem ourselves to witness their flight without a sense that we are changed; and yet time is beguiling man of his strength, as the winds rob the woods of their foliage. He is a wise man, who, like the millwright, employs every gust.—*Scott.*

We knew a large family that has made itself intimately acquainted with history, probably more than any other family in the United States, by the practice of having one of the children, each one taking a week by turns, read every morning while the rest were at breakfast.

No Farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family: if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A Farmer should never allow windows to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats and old hats, if he will not most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

Distratus, the Grecian general, walking through some of the fields, several persons implored his charity. "If you want beasts to plough your land," said he, "I will lend you some; if you want land, I will lend; if you want seed to sow your land, I will give you some; but I will encourage none in idleness." By this conduct, in a short time, there was not a beggar in all his dominions.

Never condemn your neighbor unheard, however many the accusations which may be preferred against him; every story has two ways of being told.

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

Ephraim, of the Richmond Star, has discovered that nothing conduces so much to a man's health and success in life, as the bountiful use of soap upon himself, and a skillful application of the same to others.

A letter in the Charleston Courier says the supposed sea-serpent was found to be a school of four whales—one large and three small ones.

Theory of Marriage.

There was a merry fellow supped with Plato two thousand years ago, and the conversation turned upon love and the choice of wives. He said "he had learned from a very early tradition that man was created male and female, with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a rotary movement as a wheel; that he became in consequence so excessively insolent that Jupiter, indignant, split him in two. Since that time each runs through the world in quest of the other half. If the original halves meet they are a very loving couple; otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and uncongenial matrimony. The search, he said, was rendered difficult, for the reason that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him, another did necessarily the same, till the whole affair was thrown into irretrievable confusion."

A Bright Scholar.

A village schoolmaster announced one day to his scholars that an inspector was coming soon to examine them. "If he interrogates you," said he, "in geography, he will probably demand of you the form of the earth, and if you do not remember, you have only to throw your eyes towards me, and I will show you my snuff box, which will remind you that it is round."

Now, this instructor had two snuff-boxes; one round, which served him for Sundays, and a square one which he carried during the week. The fatal day arrived—the examiner, as the master had foreseen, demanded of one of the scholars the form of the earth. The boy, at first a little embarrassed, turned his eyes towards his master, who showed him his snuff-box, and he responded immediately, without hesitation,

"Sir, it is round on Sunday, and square the rest of the week."

Raising on Shares.—"Where you buy dat water melon, Pomp?" asked Pete.

"Gosh Aunity! I didn't buy um, nigger; I raised um on shares."

"How be dat?"

"Dat's true; true as preachment, for yaller Sam steal two, and gib me dis not to tell. Yaw, yaw, yaw!"

A gentleman from the interior of Louisiana had recently the misfortune to lose a pocket book containing upwards of $11,000 in the street at New Orleans. The lost treasure was picked up by a small boy who, through the hands of his employer, returned it to its rightful owner, almost before he was aware of his loss. This individual was so overjoyed at the recovery of his money, and so deeply impressed with the honesty of the boy, that, after he had turned over the bills and arranged them again, he put the whole in his pocket and drew forth a WHOLE DOLLAR, which he bestowed on the astonished youth.

Pass Round the Rascal.—A pretended dentist, a Dr. W. Booth, has run away from Virginia under the worst circumstances—after contracting several debts and courting a lady, whom he promised to marry. A borrowed horse he sold at Georgetown. His trunk was found to contain nothing but billets of wood. It has since been ascertained that under the name of Dr. Frederick Preston, he married a lady in Wisconsin, in October, 1847; left her in May following; subsequently he appeared in Howard county, Mo., as Dr. James L. Dunn; in May, 1848, married another lady at Indianapolis, Ia., converted all her property into money, and in March last, deserted her at Fayette, Missouri. He next appeared in Philadelphia, as Dr. Bunce, and came to Waterford in May last. He is about forty years of age.

What Factories Do.—It is the accumulative influence of domestic manufactures which give them their national importance. There are hundreds of thriving cities and villages in this country, which owe not only their prosperity but their existence to manufactures; and it is certainly better for the country that our people should contribute to the support of these localities, and the hundreds of thousands of industrious persons who inhabit them, than that they should support a like number of towns and operatives in foreign countries. A capital of $100,000 will give direct employment to 200 people. On the average each one of these persons will support at least one more, and thus add 400 to the population of the town where the factory may be established. Nor is this all, to house a population of 400, buildings must be had—to build and furnish these houses and clothe the inmates, mechanics must be had; to feed them, doctor them, and defend them, a new demand is made for farmers, traders, doctors, teachers, lawyers and——so forth and so on; all adding still more to the population and the business of the place where such a factory is located.

Newcastle Coal at Pottsville, Pa.—The strange fact is stated that coal from Newcastle, Eng., is taken to Pottsville to be used in the workshop of the Reading Railroad Company, the price of it under the present tariff being lower than American coal.

A Young Mother.—Mr. Walter Colton saw at Rio a woman only twelve years old, who had two children. She was married at the age of ten to a man of sixty-five.

Negroes in the French Assembly.—The Island of Gandaloupe has just elected two negro citizens to the National Assembly in Paris. One of them, Pernon, was Governor of Martinique under the Provisional Government established on the ruins of the French throne.

Great men lose somewhat of their greatness by being near us, ordinary men gain much.

Election of Judges.

REMARKS of MR. SMYSER,

OF ADAMS COUNTY,

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 14th of March, 1850, on the bill to amend the Constitution by providing for the election of the Judges by the People.

MR. SPEAKER:—When this bill was last under consideration, some weeks since, I had just commenced giving my views to the House, when I was cut off by the arrival of the standing hour of adjournment. The few remarks I then made, from the length of time that has since elapsed, have, I doubt not, in a great degree passed from the recollection of the members, as they have in some measure from my own. For the sake of perspicuity and connection, I will briefly recapitulate the substance of what I then said.

When thus interrupted, I was endeavoring to show that if this proposition to amend the Constitution, which passed the last Legislature, and is now before us for our action, is amended in the manner proposed by the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. FOULTER,) by striking out all the details, and cutting it down to a mere naked proposition to elect the judges in such manner, as may hereafter be prescribed by law, the effect of such amendment must of necessity be to delay final action by the vote of the people, until the proposition, in its changed form, shall have received the sanction of the Legislature that shall succeed us, instead of being submitted to the people in the course of the coming summer or fall. In support of this view, I referred to the language of the 10th article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides that "any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their Journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the *same* to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, *such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to* by a majority of the members elected to each House," then the same shall be again in like manner published, and submitted to the popular vote at least three months after.

Now, if the second Legislature changes in any material point, the proposition as it passed the first, and as it was published, and then at the expiration of three months thereafter (having been re-advertised in its changed form) the same is submitted to the test of the popular vote, it seems to be perfectly clear, that the meaning and intention of this tenth article will have been violated; for the proposition on which the people will be required to vote, will not be one that has been *agreed to* by two successive Legislatures, nor will it have been advertised during two periods of three months each in two succeeding years, but during one only.—The one last agreed to and advertised is not the one first advertised and agreed on; and the final action of the people will be predicated on a notice of three months only of the proposition upon which they are called upon to act, and not on a year and three months, which is the least the Constitution requires and authorizes.

But the gentleman from Northampton, seeming to admit the point now contended for, has told us that it is best not to be rash and hasty; that it is better to be right than to be precipitate; and that if this proposition, on examination, seems to require amendment, it is not only our right but our duty to amend it, instead of hurrying it before the people in a defective and imperfect form. But this is begging the very question in controversy. I deny that it is as defective as the opponents of an elective judiciary have striven to make it out, and shall presently examine their objections to it in detail, and show that they are without good foundation, merely remarking at present to the friends of the principle, that minor and unimportant defects, if there really are any, had better be overlooked, than run the hazard of, perhaps, indefinite postponement by means of a continued series of annual legislative alterations continually interposing between this measure and the final vote of the people.

The gentleman from Huntingdon (Mr. CORNYN) told us, too, that if the Legislature did nothing but adopt the amendment proposed by the last, without exercising the right to alter, amend, or change it, that the Constitutional provision requiring the action and judgment of two Legislatures, would be practically nullified, and the amendment, when it came before the people, would go there as the result of the action of one Legislature only;—that it would amount to this in effect, whatever it might be in form. But, is not the gentleman from Huntingdon mistaken in this view? The power, the right, the duty of this Legislature is exercised over the proposition, by their assent to or rejection of it. Without their assent it cannot go to the people, any more than if there had never been any action at all by our predecessors. The first Legislature suggests an amendment to the Constitution, which has received their assent. The second takes it up, adopts or rejects it. It thus has and exercises full power and plenary control over it. The proposition is as much dependent upon the action of the one as the other; without the concurring action of both, it falls. This Legislature may forbear to alter or amend, either because it lacks the right under the Constitution to do so, or, possessing the power, believes it inexpedient to exercise it. In either case there is no surrender of right nor abandonment of duty.

My position, then, is that if we have the power to amend, as proposed by the gentleman from Northampton, and should see fit to exercise it, the consequence must be delay for another year; for the proposition is changed: in its changed form, it is our proposition and not that of the Legislature of 1849: it has therefore had the assent, "*been agreed to*" by but one Legislature, and must receive the assent, *be agreed to* by another, before the people can be allowed to vote upon it.

But, sir, I might go further, and warn the friends of an elective judiciary, that by adopting the amendment of the gentleman from Northampton, they not only prevent final action for a year, but run the risk of losing the measure altogether. If we take up this proposed amendment to the Constitution, and cut and carve and chip and hew it until we get it into a shape to please our fancy, what guaranty have we that the next Legislature, to whom *we* send it, will not be equally fastidious? They may have a fancy for amending also, or they may be as jealous of their privileges as we are of ours, and may, like us, change and modify our work, as we have that of our predecessors, for no other purpose than to vindicate their rights and power and dignity; and thus we may have an interminable series of dissenting action by successive legislative bodies, and the question whether the judges shall be elected by the people, never reach and be submitted to them at all. This would be a mode of indirectly defeating this measure by delaying action upon it, when there cannot be found a sufficient number to take the responsibility of direct and positive opposition. Sir, our action, should we fall into the snare set by the opponents of this measure, would be so regarded by the people; and they would justly hold us responsible for having intended every consequence necessarily flowing from our deliberate action. Delay is such a consequence. No man can be blind to it. Can we complain if they infer that we intended it?

But the opponents of this amendment of the constitution, seemingly aware of the truth of this argument, which I took occasion on a former opportunity when this Bill was being considered in the Committee of the whole, briefly to present, seek to break or evade its force, by maintaining that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Northampton, does not change the original amendment so as to make it a distinct and different proposition. The gentleman from Northampton tells us that his amendment only lops off superfluities—pares away excrescences; and the gentleman from Huntingdon, who has that taste for symmetry, proportion and beauty of which he is himself a living illustration, denounces the proposition in its original form, as "ragged, and unseemly," and seems to think it would be better to reduce it to a state of entire nudity, rather than have it offend his refined and fastidious taste by its tattered and slovenly garb.

We have been told by the former of these gentlemen, that the proposition before us, with his proposed amendment, might be likened to a bill in its passage through the Legislature, which may be amended at every stage, and still continue to be the same bill. But the gentleman forgot that in the illustration put, the bill in its final form, is the transcript of the mind and result of the judgment of the Legislature that originated it; and that there is no provision in the Constitution or elsewhere that requires that this ultimate action on their part, should be "*agreed to*" by the succeeding Legislature. To become a law, it must be "*agreed to*" by the Executive: and when the gentleman can show that when sent to the Governor to be by him "*agreed*" or "*disagreed*" to, he may alter or amend it and then give it his sanction, and that thus altered and sanctioned, it can become a law, his illustration will be applicable and his point established. Besides the illustration fails in other regards. A bill in its course through both houses, may be so altered that the member who originated it would fail to recognize in it any one feature of his offspring. This we see daily exemplified. Every provision in it may be changed. The objects, aimed at in the bill, whether to incorporate a bank, a railroad or canal company, may be attained in a hundred diverse modes, just as you may draw an infinite number of lines, some straight, some angular, and some curved, between the same points, are they all alike because they run between the same points? No two of them are coincident; and yet the illustration assumes that they are.

So in regard to this proposition. You may suggest fifty modes in which to carry out and give effect to the main object, the election of the judges, each varying either in principle or detail, but all relating to the same purpose. For its accomplishment, details are necessary, and they form an important part of every plan. Shall we be told that all these methods and plans, although different, are yet identical, or that a plan with details is coincident with one without them? Why, sir, as well might the gentleman take a living, breathing, animated body, exhibiting the perfection of the human form, animated by an intelligent spirit, and then having stripped it of its vestments, deprived it of vitality, eviscerated it, and denuded the bones of their flesh, set before us the naked, grinning, ghastly skeleton of what was once a man, and bid us admire its proportions, and gaze upon its beauty—telling us that it is the same harmonious and beautiful combination of gross matter with divine intelligence that once excited our wonder and delight. Now, sir, this is what the gentleman from Northampton in effect does. I am for taking the proposition as it came to us from the last legislature, without lopping off a limb or marring its proportions in any wise whatever. He takes it, denudes it by his proposed amendment, eviscerates it, deprives it of its vital blood, its ligaments and sinews, and then, holding up the naked, unsightly, sepulchral skeleton, tells us he has not essentially changed it. Oh! no. He has but lopped off its excrescences. He is like the dentist who cut off a man's head to cure him of the tooth-ache! That man's tooth would never ache again. I'll warrant you: but some people might think it rather a sharp remedy.

The illustration and the argument thus both failing, we come back to our original conclusion, that the effect of adopting the amendment of the gentleman from Northampton, would be to postpone final action for at least a year and perhaps indefinitely.

But, sir, passing from this branch of the argument, I take another position, and assert that we have not the constitutional power to amend or alter this amendment, but *must* adopt or reject it as it is.

If we can amend it in one particular, we can in all. If we can in unimportant points, we can in important ones; for the power either exists without qualification, or it does not exist at all. Now, if we can alter it in every part and feature, important or unimportant, trivial or essential, and then in three months after send it to the people, I ask the gentleman from Huntingdon, who spoke of practically nullifying the tenth article of the Constitution, whether this would not be disregarding it entirely. Why? Because we have changed, or (on the hypothesis of the other side,) may change this amendment, until not an original feature shall be left—until its author would not recognize his own offspring—until the people who read in the newspapers the first amendment as advertised last summer, would fail to know that they had ever seen or heard of it before, when they shall see our amendment again in the papers.—Why, sir, what is this but to permit this Legislature to disregard wholly and set aside what the last Legislature has done, and originate a new amendment on the same subject, and send it to the people?—Sir, the error lies in supposing that identity of subject matter is all that is required by the Constitution. More is required as I have been laboring to show. Identity in the proposition is what the framers of the Constitution intended and what its language means, if it means anything.

Gentlemen will please bear in mind that the amendment comes not before them as an original resolution. Sir, it may be there are members on this floor, who, if the question were submitted to them now for the first time, would have preferred it in the naked form proposed by the gentleman from Northampton. But, it is not now submitted to our option to have it in that form. It has been originated in the other form, and we must take it and act on it as we have it; and unless we choose to run the risk of a long delay, then there is no alternative but to adopt the amendment as it stands.

But the gentleman from Northampton says the framer of the amendment had not carefully read the Constitution, and that if he had he would have discovered that the eighth section of the second article contained another provision, with which this amendment, if adopted, came in conflict. Now, I will turn to the section, and see what it is. It treats of the powers and duties of the Governor:

"He shall appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth during pleasure, and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all judicial officers of the courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution."

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Northampton tells us that if we take away from the Governor the appointing power, by and with the consent of the Senate, as now provided, and give the election of the judges to the people, without an alteration of the eighth section of the second article, there will be two propositions in conflict—that this provision giving the Governor the power of appointing will be in conflict with the amendment giving the election to the people. I might say that the gentleman from Northampton has certainly not carefully read and weighed the import of this section, for it contains a limitation—a qualification upon the right of the Governor to appoint judicial officers, in the concluding clause of the section, which says "unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask if this amendment shall be accepted by the Legislature, and ratified by the vote of the people, whether it will not become part and parcel of this Constitution? How many Constitutions have we in Pennsylvania? Can we have more than one at the same time?—And, is not every amendment approved of by the people, and engrafted in the Constitution, as much a part and parcel of it as any originally incorporated in it by the Convention of 1837–8, and of which the gentleman from Northampton was an honored and distinguished member? Certainly it is. Well, sir, if this amendment, when adopted, becomes incorporated in it as if originally inserted, then so far as the appointment of the judges is concerned, it is "*otherwise provided for in this Constitution*," and there is no conflict or incongruity. That is all I would say in reply to the objection of the gentleman from Northampton.

But, sir, we have been told that this amendment is not in conformity with the remainder of the Constitution. We have been referred to the concluding part of the tenth article, which relates to amendments, and which provides that if *more* than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment"—and have been told that this amendment incorporates six or eight distinct propositions, and therefore is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution.

When the bill was first under consideration in Committee of the Whole, I took occasion to express briefly my views on the subject, but I may be pardoned, as so much time has elapsed, if I reiterate some of them at this time. I say, then, that there is but one proposition in this amendment. There are some half dozen various members of it. But will gentlemen take up this amendment, and point out one single member of it that can stand alone by itself, or that does not relate to and properly belong to the general proposition of which it forms a part—to the chain of which it is one of the links? What is proposed to be amended? The second section of the 5th article of the Constitution. What part of that section? The whole of it. It is proposed to strike it out and substitute in lieu of it, another, covering the entire ground it occupies.—What ground does it cover? It prescribes the length of tenure, the mode of appointment, and the process of removal. This proposed amendment covers no more.

The section proposed to be stricken out is one proposition and no more. That it was so regarded in the Convention of 1838, is shown by the fact that it was voted on as an entire and single proposition in that body. There was no action then on its detached members, as it is now contended would be right and proper: for the members of that distinguished body knew that to judge of any one branch, it was necessary to view it in connection with the rest, and that it would be an absurdity to wrest any one violently from its context, view it isolated and alone, and thus pass upon it.—In so doing they acted wisely; and those who now contend that the contrary course should be adopted, cast an implied censure on the deliberations of that body, probably one of the most wise and able that ever assembled in this or any other Commonwealth.

So in regard to the substitute now before us, in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. Although having many members, they are all parts of the same body, and each one is necessary to the connected and proper action of the whole. The gentleman from Huntingdon (Mr. CORNYN) takes up this proposition and dissects it. He tells us that it embraces some eight or ten distinct amendments; that the provision to elect the judges instead of appointing them, is one; that which directs how long the several judges shall hold their respective offices, another; the mode of electing the judges of the Supreme court, whether in district or by the entire State, a third—the method of choosing the chief justice, a fourth; the time of their election, a fifth; the requirement that they should reside in their districts, a sixth; their re-eligibility, a seventh; and so on, throughout the entire amendment, enumerating, if I recollect properly, ten, of what he calls distinct propositions, each of which, he tells this House, ought to be acted on separately, unless they are left to be arranged by ordinary legislation.

Now, if this be indeed the proper view of the subject, let us see what will be the consequences; for if the consequences be manifestly absurd, and such as it is not reasonable to suppose were contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, the construction that leads to them, I suppose, it will be admitted, cannot be correct. Now the tenth article already referred to, provides that no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years. Ten times five is fifty; so that, according to this doctrine, it would require just *half a century* to have the Constitution amended in the manner proposed, and desired by a majority of the people and their representatives. Does any sane man believe the fathers of the Constitution ever contemplated such a thing? Did my friend from Northampton, when he subscribed his name to the Constitution of 1838, dream of such construction? It would, I am aware, suit his present wishes and feelings, and those of the gentleman from Huntingdon exceedingly well; for if they cannot defeat this amendment, the next best thing would be to keep it off for half a century, and then neither of the gentlemen would be here to be affected by its operation.

I desire to cast no imputation on the motives of any member of this body. I have neither the right nor the inclination to do so. I am bound to presume that these gentlemen are sincere in all they say, and direct and honest in all they do, in opposition to this measure. But, sir, I always look with distrust upon amendments offered by the avowed enemies of a bill, especially when accompanied, as in this case was done by the gentleman from Northampton when he offered his amendment, by a distinct avowal of their intention to vote against the bill, whether amended or not. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kiss of an enemy is deceitful." We have been, some of us at least, in the habit of quoting Latin sometimes on this floor, with an occasional sprinkling of High Dutch; and although I may not say to the gentleman from Northampton, "*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*," which my worthy friend from Luzerne (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) who is a classical scholar and both quotes Latin and understands it when he quotes it, will tell the House means "there's a snake in the grass," because that might seem to imply what I expressly disclaim—yet I would, like the wary Trojan of old, say to all who in it may concern, "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*" I fear there is a Trojan horse in this amendment offered by my friend from Northampton, and I would be careful how I admitted it within the walls of our citadel.

The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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Choice Poetry.

SPRING.

BY W. H. HURLBURT.

The sweet south wind so long
Sleeping in other climes, on sunny seas,
Or dallying gaily with the orange trees,
In the bright land of song,
Wakes unto us and laughingly sweeps by,
Like a glad spirit of the sky.

The laborer at his toil
Feels on his cheek its dewy kiss, and lifts
His open brow to catch its fragrant gifts—
The aromatic soil
Borne from the blossoming gardens of the South—
While its faint sweetness lingers round his mouth.

The bursting buds look up,
To greet the sunlight, while it lingers yet
On the warm hill side,—and the violet
Opens its scarce cut eye—
Meekly, and colorless wild flowers wake to fling
Their earliest incense on the gales of spring.

The reptile, that hath lain
Torpid so long within his wintry tomb,
Pierces the mould, ascending from its gloom
Up to the light again—
And the lithe snake crawls forth from caverns chill,
To bask, as erst upon the sunny hill.

Continual songs arise
From universal Nature—birds and streams
Mingle their voices; and the glad earth seems
A second Paradise!—
Thrice blessed spring!—thou bearest gifts divine!
Sunshine, and song, and fragrance—all are thine.

Not into earth alone—
Thou hast a blessing for the human heart;
Balm for its wounds and healing for its smart,
Telling of Winter's flown,
And bringing hope upon thy rainbow wing,
Type of the soul's late—thrice blessed Spring!

HEARTS AND HOMES.

Hearts and Homes, sweet words of pleasure,
Music breathing as they fall,
Making each the other's treasure,
Once divided losing all:
Homes, ye may be high or lowly,
Be the dwelling e'er so small,
Hearts alone can make you holy,
Having Love it boasteth all.
Hearts and Homes, sweet words of pleasure,
Music breathing as ye fall,
Making each the other's treasure,
Once divided losing all:
Hearts and Homes, Hearts and Homes!

Miscellaneous.

How to Disarm an Enemy.

It is said that bees and wasps will not sting a person whose skin is imbued with honey. Hence those who are much exposed to the venom of these little creatures, when they have occasion to hive bees, or to take a nest of wasps, smear their face and hands with honey, which is found to be the best preservative; when we are annoyed with insults and persecution, from perverse and malignant men, the best defence against their venom is to have the spirit bathed in honey. Let every part be saturated with meekness, gentleness, forbearance and patience; and the most spiteful enemy will be disappointed in his endeavors to inflict a sting. We shall remain uninjured, while his venom returns to corrode his own malignant bosom; or what is far better, the honey with which he comes in contact will neutralize his gall—the coals of fire heaping love will dissolve his hatred, and the good returned for evil, will overcome evil with good.

Care of the Eyes.

Looking in the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united soon destroy the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are then obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the eye that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will be ultimately injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits and give their eyes just work enough, with due degree of light.

Cammomile.—A few roots of this plant should be in every garden. Not only are its medicinal qualities highly valuable—but its presence among vegetables is supposed to be a type of protection against many diseases to which they are subject. It should be transplanted into warm and rich soil early in the spring, and assisted, during its early development, by copious manuring and frequent pressure. When plants, late in the season, exhibit symptoms of decay or general debility, the planting of a small root of cammomile in the vicinage is frequently the most efficacious remedy that can be applied. The odor, or aroma, diffused by this plant, is also known to be highly repellent to many kinds of aliger us insects, and its presence among those species of plants and vegetables infested by such enemies, will protect them more effectually than almost any other agent known, and at a comparatively small expense.

Get the Best Implements.

There is a species of mongrel economy practiced by some farmers, which cannot be too severely deprecated. If they are under the necessity of purchasing a plough, rake, scythe, hoe or cultivator, instead of searching out the best and most perfectly finished implements, they inquire for a cheap or medium priced article, in order to economize their cash.—Now, my experience in purchasing farming implements indicates exactly an opposite course. I inquire for the best, and purchase it. I would as more spend my money for a cheap plough or harrow, or a cheap wagon—which are always much the dearest in the end—than I would for a cheap minister, or a cheap school teacher. Buy only the best articles; this is the true economy, and all will find it so.—*Farmers Telegraph.*

☞ A gun which is never cleaned will make an unsightly, as it will damage which he cannot apply will make no man wise.

A Thrilling Incident.

A few years since, as Rev. Joseph Davis, an excellent Baptist minister in London, was walking along the crowded streets of that city, his attention was arrested by the circumstance, that a carriage with several horses was just about to pass over a little girl who was slowly crossing the road. He strongly felt the danger of the child, and forgetting his own, he ran, snatched her in his arms and hastened with her to the side path, when the thought struck him—what would the parents of this dear child have felt, had she been killed!

At this moment he looked into the face of the little girl, which had been concealed from his view by her bonnet; and imagine if you can, what his feelings were when he discovered it was his daughter. I saw him about half an hour after the occurrence, and I shall never forget his agitation, as he described to me her danger, or his expressions of thankfulness to an infinitely gracious Being, who thus delivered his beloved child from death.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer, in mentioning the death at Naples on the 22d ult. of Passed Midshipman Charles Carroll Bayard, says—His death was occasioned by a wound received from a stone thrown from the crater of Vesuvius, while he was standing in company with other officers, on the side of the mountain. The eruption alluded to was one of the most brilliant and tremendous that has been witnessed for many years. It was, moreover, remarkably sudden, as none of the usual signs had preceded it. A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire. A guide, who was on the mountain at the time, says—

"In the middle of the mountain towards Somma, in an instant, a grotto was formed full of stalactites of salt and marine salts. I was about to gather some portion of it when the grotto began to open, as if under the influence of an earthquake, and as I fled, I found that my clothes were burned upon my back. Had I not quickened my speed my life would have been sacrificed, for in the same moment there issued forth a current of lava fort yards in breadth, whence as also from the crater, were thrown up bombs and lightnings. In ten minutes the lava extended to the foot of Somma, forming a most wonderful and beautiful scene.

The Unity of the Human Race—Startling Argument.—At the late Scientific Convention at Charleston, Dr. Mott read a paper on the Physical History of the Jews, in relation to its bearing on the common origin of mankind, which gave rise to some debate, in the course of which Professor Agassiz said:

"For his own part, after giving to this question much consideration, he was ready to maintain that the *different races of men were descended from different stocks*, and he regarded this position as fully sustained by divine revelation. The Jewish history was the history, not of divers races, but of a single race of Mankind; but the existence of other races was often incidentally alluded to, and distinctly implied, if not absolutely asserted in the sacred volume."

This expression of opinion produced a strong sensation among the members of the body.

☞ Years rush by us like the wind. We see not where the rolls comes, nor whither it is tending, and we seem ourselves to witness their flight without a sense that we are changed; and yet time is blending man of his strength, as the winds rob the woods of their foliage. He is a wise man, who, like the millwright, employs every gust.—*Scott.*

☞ We have a large family that has made itself intimately acquainted with history, probably more than any other family in the United States, by the practice of having one of the children, each one taking a week by turns, read every morning while the rest were at breakfast.

☞ No Farmer should allow the practice of neglecting education to be carried home of family. If knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

☞ A Farmer should never allow his days to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats and old hats, if he will not most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who turns long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

Philistatus, the Grecian general, walking through some of the fields, several persons implored his charity. "If you want beasts to plough your land," said he, "I will lend you some; if you want land, I will lend; if you want seed to sow your land, I will give you some; but I will encourage none in idleness." By this conduct, in a short time, there was not a beggar in all his dominions.

Never condemn your neighbor unheard, [illegible] preferred against him; every story has two ways of being told.

Science is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The pain of millions may be traced to it.

☞ Ephraim, of the Richmond Star, has discovered that nothing conduces so much to a man's health and success in life as the beneficial use of soap upon himself, and a skillful application of the article to others.

A beetle in the Charleston Courier says the supposed sea serpent was found to be a school of four whales—one large and three small ones.

Theory of Marriage.

There was a merry fellow supped with Plato two thousand years ago, and the conversation turned upon love and the choice of wives. He said "he had learned from a very early tradition that man was created male and female, with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a rotary movement as a wheel; that he became in consequence so excessively insolent that Jupiter, indignant, split him in two. Since that time each runs through the world in quest of the other half. If the original halves meet they are a very loving couple; otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and uncongenial matrimony. The search, he said, was rendered difficult, for the reason that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him, another did necessarily the same, till the whole affair was thrown into irretrievable confusion."

A Bright Scholar.

A village schoolmaster announced one day to his scholars that an inspector was coming soon to examine them. "If he interrogates you," said he, "in geography, he will probably demand of you the form of the earth, and if you do not remember, you have only to throw your eyes towards me, and I will show you my snuff box, which will remind you that it is round."

Now, this instructor had two snuff-boxes; one round, which served him for Sundays, and a square one which he carried during the week. The fatal day arrived—the examiner, as the master had foreseen, demanded of one of the scholars the form of the earth. The boy, at first a little embarrassed, turned his eyes towards his master, who showed him his snuff-box, and he responded immediately, without hesitation,

"Sir, it is round on Sunday, and square the rest of the week."

Raising on Shares.—"Where you buy dat water melon, Pomp?" asked Pete.

"Fresh Amity! I didn't buy um, nigger; I raised um on shares."

"How he dat?"

"Dat's true as true as preachment, for valler Sam steal two and gib me the nut to tell. Yaw, yaw, yaw!"

☞ A gentleman from the interior of Louisiana had recently the misfortune to lose a pocket-book containing upwards of $11,000 in the street at New Orleans. The lost treasure was picked up by a small boy who, through the hands of his employer, returned it to its rightful owner almost before he was aware of his loss. This individual was so overjoyed at the recovery of his money, and so deeply impressed with the honesty of the boy that, after he had turned over the bills and arranged them again, he put the whole in his pocket and drew forth a WHOLE DOLLAR, which he bestowed on the astonished youth.

Pass Round the Brandy.—A pretended dentist, a Dr. W. Booth, has run away from Virginia under the worst circumstances—after contracting several debts and courting a lady, whom he promised to marry. A borrowed horse he sold at Georgetown. His trunk was found to contain nothing but billets of wood. It has since been ascertained that under the name of Dr. Fowler ick Preston, he married a lady in Wisconsin, in October, 1847; left her in May following; subsequently he appeared in Howard county, Md., as Dr. James K. Dunn, in May, he married another lady at Indianapolis, Ia., converted all her property into money, and in March last, deserted her at Fayette, Missouri. He next appeared in Philadelphia, as Dr. Bunce, and came to Waterford in May last. He is about forty years of age.

What Factories Do.—It is the accumulative influence of domestic manufactures which give them their national importance. They are hundreds of thriving cities and villages in this country, which owe not only their prosperity but their existence to manufactures; and it is certainly better for the country that our people should contribute to the support of these localities, and the hundreds of thousands of industrious persons who inhabit them, than that they should support a like number of farmers and operatives in foreign countries. A capital of $100,000 will give direct employment to 200 peoples. On the average each one of these persons will support at least one more, and thus add 400 to the population of the town where the factory may be established. Nor is this all; to house a population of 400, buildings must be had—to build and furnish these houses and clothe the inmates, mechanics must be had; to feed them, farmers must be had; to protect them, and defend them, a new demand is made for farmers, traders, doctors, teachers, lawyers and——so forth and so on; all adding still more to the population and the business of the place where such a factory is located.

Newcastle Coal at Pottsville, Pa.—The strange fact is stated that coal from Newcastle, Eng., is taken to Pottsville to be used in the workshop of the Reading Railroad Company, the price of coal in the Newcastle market being so low, the American article cannot go to the people, any more than if there had never been any action at all by our predecessors. The first Legislature suggests an amendment, to the Constitution, which has received their assent. The second takes it up, adopts or rejects it. It thus has and exercises full power and plenary control over it. The proposition is as much dependent upon the action of the one as the other; without the concurring action of both, it falls. This Legislature may forbear to act or amend, either because it lacks the right or for the Constitution to do so, or possessing the power, believes it inexpedient to exercise it. In either case there is no surrender of right nor shirking of duty.

tariff being lower than American coal.

A Young Mother.—Mr. Walter Colton saw at Rio a woman only twelve years old, who had two children. She was married at the age of ten to a man of sixty five.

Negroes in the French Assembly.—The Island of Guadeloupe has just elected two negro citizens to the National Assembly in Paris. One of them, Pelmon, was Governor of Martinique under the Provisional Government established on the ruins of the French throne.

☞ Great men like mountains of their creation by being near us, ordinary men give shade.

Election of Judges.

REMARKS of MR. SHYSER,

OF ADAMS COUNTY;

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 14th of March, 1850, on the bill to amend the Constitution by providing for the election of the Judges by the People.

MR. SPEAKER:—When this bill was last under consideration, some weeks since, I had just commenced giving my views to the House, when I was cut off by the arrival of the standing hour of adjournment. The few remarks I then made, from the length of time that has since elapsed, have, I doubt not, in a great degree passed from the recollection of the members, as they have in some measure from my own. For the sake of perspicuity and connection, I will briefly recapitulate the substance of what I then said.

When thus interrupted, I was endeavoring to show that if this proposition to amend the Constitution, which passed the last Legislature, and is now before us for our action, is amended in the manner proposed by the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. FORNEY,) by striking out all the details, and cutting it down to a mere naked proposition to elect the judges in such manner as may hereafter be prescribed by law, the effect of such amendment must of necessity be to delay final action by the vote of the people, until the proposition, in its changed form, shall have received the sanction of the Legislature that shall succeed us, instead of being submitted to the people in the course of the coming summer or fall. In support of this view, I referred to the language of the 10th article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides that "any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their Journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the *same to be* published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if, in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, *such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to* by a majority of the members elected to each House," then the same shall be again in like manner published, and submitted to the popular vote at least three months after.

Now, if the second Legislature changes in any material point, the proposition as it passed the first, and as it was published, and then at the expiration of three months thereafter (having been re-advertised in its changed form) the same is submitted to the test of the popular vote, it seems to be perfectly clear, that the meaning and intention of this tenth article will have been violated; for the proposition on which the people will be required to vote, will not be one that has been *agreed to* by two successive Legislatures, nor will it have been advertised during two periods of three months, each in two succeeding years, but during one only.—The one last agreed to and advertised is not the one first advertised and agreed on; and the final action of the people will be predicated on a notice of three months only of the proposition upon which they are called upon to act, and not on a year and three months, which is the least the Constitution requires and authorizes.

But the gentleman from Northampton, seeming to admit the point now contended for, has told us that it is best not to be rash and hasty; that it is better to be right than to be precipitate; and that if this proposition, on examination, seems to require amendment, it is not only our right but our duty to amend it, instead of hurrying it before the people in a defective and imperfect form. But this is begging the very question in controversy. I deny that it is as defective as the opponents of an elective judiciary have striven to make it out, and shall presently examine their objections to it in detail, and show that they are without good foundation, merely remarking at present to the friends of the principle, that minor and unimportant defects, if there really are any, had better be overlooked, than run the hazard, of, perhaps, indefinite postponement by means of a continued series of annual legislative alterations continually interposing between this measure and the final vote of the people.

The gentleman from Huntingdon (Mr. CONNYN) told us, too, that if the Legislature did nothing but adopt the amendment proposed by the last, without exercising the right to alter, amend, or change it, that the constitutional provision requiring the action and judgment of two Legislatures, would be practically nullified, and the amendment, when it came before the people, would go there as the result of the action of one Legislature only;—that it would amount to this in effect, whatever it might be in form. But, is not the gentleman from Huntingdon mistaken in this view? The power, the right, the duty of this Legislature is exercised over the proposition, by their assent to it, or dissent to it. Neither can it go to the people, any more than if there had never been any action at all by our predecessors. The first Legislature suggests an amendment, to the Constitution, which has received their assent. The second takes it up, adopts or rejects it. It thus has and exercises full power and plenary control over it. The proposition is as much dependent upon the action of the one as the other; without the concurring action of both, it falls. This Legislature may forbear to act or amend, either because it lacks the right or for the Constitution to do so, or possessing the power, believes it inexpedient to exercise it. In either case there is no surrender of right nor shirking of duty.

My position, then, is that if we have the power to amend, as proposed by the gentleman from Northampton, and should see fit to exercise it, the consequence must be delay for another year, for the proposition is changed: in its changed form, it is our proposition and not that of the Legislature of 1849; it has therefore had the assent, "*been agreed to*" by but one Legislature, and must receive the assent, *be agreed to* by another, before the people can be allowed to vote upon it.

But, sir, I might go further, and with the friends of an elective judiciary, that by adopting the amendment of the gentleman from Northampton, they not only prevent final action for a year, but run the risk of losing the measure altogether. If we take up this proposed amendment to the Constitution, and cut and carve and chip and hew it until we get it into a shape to please our fancy, what guaranty have we that the next Legislature, to whom we send it, will not be equally fastidious? They may have a fancy for amending also, or they may be as jealous of their privileges as we are of ours, and may, like us, change and modify our work, as we have that of our predecessors, for no other purpose than to vindicate their rights and power and dignity; and thus we may have an interminable series of dissenting action by successive legislative bodies, and the question whether the judges shall be elected by the people, never reach and be submitted to them at all. This would be a mode of indirectly defeating this measure by delaying action upon it, when there cannot be found a sufficient number to take the responsibility of direct and positive opposition. Sir, our action, should we fall into the snare set by the opponents of this measure, would be so regarded by the people; and they would justly hold us responsible for having intended every consequence necessarily flowing from our deliberate action. Delay is such a consequence. No man can be blind to it. Can we complain if they infer that we intended it?

But the opponents of this amendment of the constitution, seemingly aware of the truth of this argument, which I took occasion on a former opportunity when this Bill was being considered in the Committee of the whole, briefly to present, seek to break or evade its force, by maintaining that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Northampton, does not change the original amendment so as to make it a distinct and different proposition. The gentleman from Northampton tells us that his amendment only lops off superfluities, pares away excrescences; and the gentleman from Huntingdon, who has that taste for symmetry, proportion and beauty of which he is himself a living illustration, denounces the proposition in its original form, as ragged, and unseemly, and seems to think it would be better to reduce it to a state of entire nudity, rather than have it offend his refined and fastidious taste by its tattered and slovenly garb.

We have been told by the former of these gentlemen, that the proposition before us, with his proposed amendment, might be likened to a bill in its passage through the Legislature, which may be amended at every stage, and still continue to be the same bill. But the gentleman forgot, that in the illustration put, the bill in its final form, is the transcript of the mind and result of the judgment of the Legislature that originated it; and that there is no provision in the Constitution or elsewhere that requires that this ultimate action on their part, should be "*agreed to*" by the succeeding Legislature. To become a law, it must be "*agreed to*" by the Executive; and when the gentleman can show that when sent to the Governor to be by him "*agreed*" or "*disagreed*" to, he may alter or amend it and then give it his sanction, and that thus altered and sanctioned, it can become a law, his illustration will be applicable and his point established. Besides the illustration fails in other regards. A bill in its course through both houses, may be so altered that the member who originated it would fail to recognize in it any one feature of his offspring. This we see daily exemplified. Every provision in it may be changed. The objects, almost as in the bill, whether to incorporate a bank, a railroad or canal company, may be attained in a hundred diverse ways, just as you may draw an infinite number of lines, some straight, some angular, and some curved, between the same points, are they all alike because they run between the same points? No two of them are coincident, and yet the illustration assumes that they are.

So in regard to this proposition. You may suggest fifty modes in which to carry out and give effect to the main object, the election of the judges, each varying either in principle or detail, but all relating to the same purpose. For its accomplishment, details are necessary, and they form an important part of every plan. Shall we be told that all these methods and plans, although different, are yet identical, or that a plan with details is coincident with one without them? Why, sir, as well might the gentleman take a living, breathing, animated body, exhibiting the perfection of form, and the symmetry of proportion, and say, sir, it is the same in point of intelligent spirit, and then having stripped it of its vestments, deprived it of vitality, eviscerated it, and denuded the bones of their flesh, set before us the naked, grinning, ghastly skeleton of what was once a man, and bid us admire its proportions, and gaze upon its beauty—telling us that it is the same harmonious and beautiful combination of gross matter, with which intelligence that once excited our wonder and delight. Now, sir, this is what the gentleman from Northampton in effect does. I am for taking the proposition as it comes to us from the last Legislature, without lopping off a limb or marring its proportions in any, even whatever. He takes it, denudes it by his proposed amendment, eviscerates it, deprives it of its vital blood, its ligaments and sinews, and then, holding up the naked, unsightly, sepulchral skeleton, tells us it has not essentially changed it. Oh! no. He has but lopped off its excrescences. He is like the dentist who cut off a man's head to cure him of the tooth-ache! That man's tooth would never ache again, I'll warrant you; but some people might think it rather a sharp remedy.

The illustration and the argument thus both failing, we come back to our original conclusion, that the effect of adopting the amendment of the gentleman from Northampton, would be to postpone final action for at least a year, and perhaps indefinitely.

But, sir, passing from this branch of the argument, I take another position, and assert that we have not the constitutional power to amend or alter this amendment, but *must* adopt or reject it as it is.

If we can amend it in one particular, we can in all. If we can in unimportant points, we can in important ones; for the power either exists without qualification, or it does not exist at all. Now, if we can alter it in every part and feature, important or unimportant, trivial or essential, and then in three months after send it to the people, I ask the gentleman from Huntingdon, who spoke of practically nullifying the tenth article of the Constitution, whether this would not be disregarding it entirely. Why? Because we have changed, or (on the hypothesis of the other side,) may change this amendment, until not an original feature shall be left, until its author would not recognize his own offspring—until the people who read in the newspapers the first amendment as advertised last summer, would fail to know that they had ever seen or heard of it before, when they shall see our amendment again in the papers.—Why, sir, what is this but to permit this Legislature to disregard wholly and set aside what the last Legislature has done, and originate a new amendment on the same subject, and send it to the people?—Sir, the error lies in supposing that identity of subject matter is all that is required by the Constitution. More is required as I have been laboring to show. Identity in the proposition is what the framers of the Constitution intended and what its language means, if it means anything.

Gentlemen will please bear in mind that the amendment comes not before them as an original resolution. Sir, it may be there are members on this floor, who, if the question were submitted to them now for the first time, would have preferred it in the naked form proposed by the gentleman from Northampton. But, it is not now submitted to our option to have it in that form. It has been originated in the other form, and we must take it and act on it as we have it; and unless we choose to run the risk of a long delay, then there is no alternative but to adopt the amendment as it stands.

But the gentleman from Northampton says the framer of the amendment had not carefully read the Constitution, and that if he had he would have discovered that the eighth section of the second article contained another provision, with which this amendment, if adopted, came in conflict. Now I will turn to the section, and see what it is. It treats of the powers and duties of the Governor:

"He shall appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth during pleasure, and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all judicial officers of the courts of record, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution."

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Northampton tells us that if we take away from the Governor the appointing power, by and with the consent of the Senate, as now provided, and give the election of the judges to the people, without an alteration of the eighth section of the second article, there will be two propositions in conflict—that this provision giving the Governor the power of appointing will be in conflict with the amendment giving the election to the people. I might say that the gentleman from Northampton has certainly not carefully read and weighed the import of this section, for it contains a limitation—a qualification upon the right of the Governor to appoint judicial officers, in the concluding clause of the section, which says "unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask if this amendment shall be adopted by the Legislature, and ratified by the vote of the people, whether it will not become part and parcel of this Constitution? How many Constitutions have we in Pennsylvania? Can we have more than one at the same time? And, is not every amendment approved of by the people, and engrafted in the Constitution, as much a part and parcel of it as any originally incorporated in it by the Convention of 1837–8, and of which the gentleman from Northampton was an honored and distinguished member? Why, sir, if this amendment, when adopted, becomes incorporated in it as if originally inserted, then so far as the appointment of the judges is concerned, it is otherwise provided for in this Constitution, and there is no conflict or inconsistency. There is all I need say in reply to this objection of the gentleman from Northampton.

But, sir, we have been told that the amendment is wanting in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. We have been informed of the only portion of the Constitution which relates to amendments, and we have been told that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment"—and have been told that this amendment incorporates six or eight distinct propositions, and therefore is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution.

When the bill was first under consideration in Committee of the Whole, I took occasion to express briefly my views on the subject, but I may be pardoned, as so much time has elapsed, if I reiterate some of them at this time. I say, then, that there is but one proposition in this amendment. There are some half dozen various members of it. But will gentlemen take up this amendment, and point out one single member of it that can stand alone by itself, or that does not relate to and properly belong to the general proposition of which it forms a part—to the chain of which it is one of the links? What is proposed to be amended? The second section of the 5th article of the Constitution. What part of that section? The whole of it. It is proposed to strike it out and substitute in lieu of it, another, covering the entire ground it occupies. What ground does it cover? It prescribes the length of tenure, the mode of appointment, and the process of removal. This proposed amendment covers no more.

The section proposed to be stricken out is one proposition and no more. That it was so regarded in the Convention of 1838, is shown by the fact that it was voted on as an entire and single proposition in that body. There was no action then on its detached members, as it is now contended would be right and proper: for the members of that distinguished body knew that to judge of any one branch, it was necessary, to view it in connection with the rest, and that it would be an absurdity to wrest any one violently from its context, view it isolated and alone, and thus pass upon it.—In so doing they acted wisely; and those who now contend that the contrary course should be adopted, cast an implied censure on the deliberations of that body, probably one of the most wise and able that ever assembled in this or any other Commonwealth.

So in regard to the substitute now before us, in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. Although having many members, they are all parts of the same body, and each one is necessary to the connected and proper action of the whole. The gentleman from Huntingdon (Mr. CONNYN) takes up this proposition and dissects it. He tells us that it embraces some eight or ten distinct amendments; that the provision to elect the judges instead of appointing them, is one; that which directs how long the several judges shall hold their respective offices, another; the mode of electing the judges of the Supreme court, whether in district or by the entire State, a third—the method of choosing the chief justice, a fourth; the time of their election, a fifth; the requirement that they should reside in their districts, a sixth; their re-eligibility, a seventh; and so on, throughout the entire amendment, enumerating, if I recollect properly, ten, of what he calls distinct propositions, each of which, he tells this House, ought to be acted on separately, unless, they are left to be arranged by ordinary legislation.

Now, if this be indeed the proper view of the subject, let us see what will be the consequences; for if the consequences be manifestly absurd, and such as it is not reasonable to suppose were contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, the construction that leads to them, I suppose, it will be admitted, cannot be correct. Now the tenth article already referred to, provides that no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years. Ten times five is fifty; so that, according to this doctrine, it would require just *half a century* to have the Constitution amended in the manner proposed, and desired by a majority of the people and their representatives. Does any sane man believe the fathers of the Constitution ever contemplated such a thing? Did my friend from Northampton, when he subscribed his name to the Constitution of 1838, dream of such construction? It would, I am aware, suit his present wishes and feelings, and those of the gentleman from Huntingdon exceedingly well; for if they cannot defeat this amendment, the next best thing would be to keep it off for half a century, and then neither of the gentlemen would be here to be affected by its operation.

I desire to cast no imputation on the motives of any member of this body. I have neither the right nor the inclination to do so. I am bound to presume that these gentlemen are sincere in all they say, and direct and honest in all they do, in opposition to this measure. But, sir, I always look with distrust upon amendments offered by the avowed enemies of a bill, especially when accompanied, as in this case, was done by the gentleman from Northampton when he offered his amendment, by a distinct avowal of their intention to vote against the bill, whether amended or not. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kiss of an enemy is deceitful."—We have been, some of us, sometimes on this floor, with an occasional sprinkling of High Dutch; and although I may not say to the gentleman from Northampton, "*timeo Danaos in hoc*," which my worthy friend from Luzerne (Mr. CRANMER) who is a classical scholar and both speaks Latin and understands it when he quotes it, will tell the House means "there's a snake in the grass," lest that might seem to imply what I especially disclaim—yet I would, like the sage Polonius of old, say to all whom it may concern, "*Fortune favoribus et dum favorabilis*." I fear there is a Greek here in this amendment. Should it succeed here in Northampton, and should I be absent, I should have to exclaim, "*Et tu Brute!*" of our friend.

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of John L. Tate, *for License to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with John L. Tate, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jas. A. Thompson,
Geo. Swope,
G. W. M'Clellan,
A. B. Kurtz,
Abraham Arnold,
Henry Chritzman,
A. Polley,
D. Kendlehart,
D. Ziegler,
George Little,
R. Martin,
H. Scott.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of George W. M'Clellan, *for License to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with George W. M'Clellan, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

A. B. Kurtz,
Geo. Swope,
John L. Tate,
Jas. A. Thompson,
David M'Creary,
John Winebrenner,
Wm. Bickes,
J. B. Danner,
Nicholas Codori,
E. B. Buehler,
Jno. Garvin,
R. Smith.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Daniel Brough, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the township of Franklin, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Daniel Brough, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Matthew [illegible],
Moses Raffensparger,
Henry Cump,
Henry Hartman,
Samuel Cover,
Andrew Hartman,
William M. Rupert,
Joseph Bear,
John Knouse,
Andrew Cump,
William Settel,
David M'Murdie,
William M. Scott, jr.
Jacob Shaner,
Jacob Starry,
Thos. M'Knight,
Adam Biesecker,
Victor M'[illegible].

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Reuben Stem, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Hamiltonban, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Hamiltonban township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Reuben Stem, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Christian Musser,
Jacob Kready,
William Ingram,
Alexander Benchoof,
Wm. A. Coll,
George Dentler,
Joshua Sherly,
Isaac Warren,
Samuel Martin,
Philip Call, sen.,
Robert Wilson,
John Cochran, sen.,

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of Samuel Sadler, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Tyrone township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Samuel Sadler, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John Eckenrode,
Conrad Bream,
Leonard Delap,
Jacob Fidler,
Jacob Hersh,
William Yetts,
George M. Smith,
Henry Spangler,
William Stealy,
Isaac Kuns,
Daniel Trimmer,
Rudolf Spangler,
John Conrad,
Abraham Linah.

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of Charles Myers, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Menallen, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Charles Myers, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jesse M. Hutton,
Henry Peter,
John Weck,
Peter Stualsbaker,
Gabriel Smith,
John Weigel,
George Minich,
Samuel W. Eyster,
Samuel Johnson,
Jonas [illegible],
John W. Cook,
William Overdeer.

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of Nicholas Moritz, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Freedom, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the subscribers, citizens of Freedom township, [illegible] that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, Nicholas Moritz, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and all other conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the Tavern prayed for and kept for many years past, is necessary for the accommodation of travellers and strangers.

Joshua Brown,
Michael McFaddin,
Wm. [illegible],
Wm. M. [illegible],
Isaac Neely,
Jacob Myers,
Jacob Brown,
Charles Shaner,
Abraham Scott,
Jeremiah [illegible],
Abraham Flenner,
James Thompson.

March 18. 3t

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedar-ware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by Robert Smith, and recently by Cobean & King, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain, and Feed of all kinds; also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf,) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground.) Rice, Hommony, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English,) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda,) Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c., &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat.—Please call and see my stock.

☞ I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be pure vinegar.

☞ All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18. tf

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, [illegible]

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of *Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,* &c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, [illegible] out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
No. 100 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8. 6m

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Mary M. Brough, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Mary M. Brough, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Adam Biesecker,
Joseph Bear,
John Knouse,
Samuel Lawver,
E. D. Newman,
Simon Markle,
David McMurdie,
Hamilton [illegible],
William M. Scott, Jr.,
Peter Brough, Jr.,
John Bittinger,
John Bucher.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Jacob B. Trostle, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Butler, in the County of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned citizens of Butler township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Jacob B. Trostle, the [illegible] of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jesse Houck,
[illegible] Markley,
John C. Markley,
William [illegible],
Jacob Gardner,
George [illegible], Jr.
Samuel [illegible],
[illegible],
J. W. [illegible],
Joseph [illegible],
Joseph [illegible],
William Reese.

March 18. 3t

FORGET NOT

The very Great BARGAINS
NOW OFFERED AT

KURTZ's NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably LOW PRICES. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at ☞ *Kurtz's Cheap Store.*

FRENCH MERINOES, all shades; figured Delaines, at 12½, 18¾ and 25 cts.; plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31¼ and 37½ cents; super black Alpacas at 20, 25 and 37½ cents—☞ *at Kurtz's.*

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from $3 to $7 [illegible]; figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap; also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—☞ *to be had at Kurtz's.*

Together with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains *forget not the Cheap and New Store of* KURTZ'S.

Dec. 24. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE.

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of [illegible], for washing clothes—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c. &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without, the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine: thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for Frederick, Washington and Allegheny Counties in Maryland; and Franklin, Adams and York Counties in Pennsylvania; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH H. MEIXSEL, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams:

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Riely, New Oxford;
Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.

March 11.

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers.

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years. YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

[illegible] PILLS BE NECESSARY for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation while taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered [illegible] certificates from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be offered of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases [illegible] kind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not [illegible] no others [illegible].

Dr N B Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH St., [illegible] burg; Morris & Co., York; [illegible] & Co., Hanover; [illegible] Shippensburg; [illegible] Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rankin, Carlisle; [illegible] Keeler, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Riely, New Oxford; [illegible] Millerstown; [illegible] and Druggists [illegible]

Nov. 2.

D[illegible] W. W. HAMERSLY.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1 50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞ New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous, as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed Hathaways.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's, also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

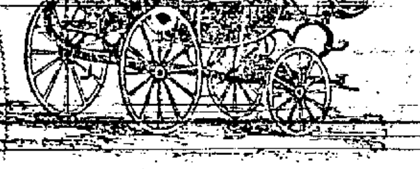
in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residences.

☞ All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and [illegible] workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 22. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

[illegible]

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

[illegible] & N. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. [illegible] tf

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury [illegible] Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested during the last sixteen years, and [illegible] ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows [illegible] THE FAMILY FRIEND—it may be used with *perfect safety*. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of Swelled or Sore *breasts*, they would always apply it. In some cases, if used [illegible] according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Swelling of the Joints, [illegible] limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c. &c.

[illegible] or limbs when inflamed. In severe cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION. [illegible] with a pen upon every label.

For sale [illegible]

JAMES M'ALLISTER, [illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE [illegible]

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS [illegible]

DR. TOWNSEND'S

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age,

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than 100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world.—Principal Office, 126 Fulton st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May or first of June, 1849, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mrs. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. [illegible] became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attacks that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says, that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp, where all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides [illegible] it is shipped to the Canadas, West Indies, South America, and even to Europe in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides [illegible] of men, women and girls in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., [illegible] This is an enormous quantity. [illegible]

FROM THE
New York Daily Tribune.

[illegible]

FROM THE
New York Daily Sun.

[illegible]

Swindlers.

[illegible] that sell Sarsaparilla for the [illegible] Townsend's Sarsaparilla, [illegible] the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud [illegible]

Old Jacob Townsend.

[illegible] people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers and [illegible] advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsend's," that it must of course be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend

[illegible]

False Reports.

[illegible]

☞ For sale by Samuel H. Buehler, General Agent for Adams county. [illegible]

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE [illegible] M'Clellan, Esq.

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.— The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

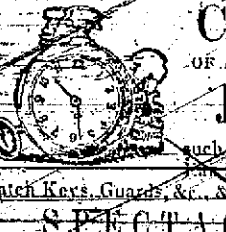
JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 16. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA & YORK, for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties. Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee [illegible] lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

[illegible]

READ THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians [illegible], but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my [illegible] its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power of [illegible] of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. [illegible] continued for a long time, until I was wasted away to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good, [illegible] spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first character, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, [illegible] say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I am become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HENSICKER,
Two miles from Sippackville, Pa.

☞ Look well to the marks of the genuine. Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid [illegible] engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. [illegible] Principal office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, [illegible]

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.

[illegible] and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifier of the blood, [illegible] all the functions of the Liver [illegible] can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which [illegible] happen to women, they are perfectly safe, and when in connection with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all [illegible]

All the above valuable preparations are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most [illegible] United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; [illegible]

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS, [illegible]

Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, *at prices to suit, without regard to cost.*—His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3. tf

SHAWLS.

FIRST-chop and Common Shawls, just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at [illegible] SAMSON'S.

[illegible]

1st. [illegible] Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns called S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and all that. This Townsend is no doctor and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like—yet he assumes the title of Doctor, for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. [illegible] Now the truth is, he never practiced [illegible] Such wilful, wicked, misrepresentations [illegible] When will men learn to be honest and truthful in all their dealings and intercourse with their fellow men? He applied to one Basil Clapp to assist him in manufacturing his mixture, [illegible] These men have been [illegible] in order to impress the public with the belief that the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla was not the genuine, original Sarsaparilla made from the Old Doctor's Original Recipe. This S. P. Townsend says I have sold the use of my name for [illegible] This is to caution the public to purchase none but OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, having on it the Old Doctor's likeness, his family Coat of Arms, and his signature across the Coat of Arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau street, N. Y. City.

JACOB TOWNSEND.

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. [illegible]

HEALING POWER.

[illegible]

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

[illegible] CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, ALL CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, [illegible]

DEBILITY OF THE STOMACH.

[illegible]

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

[illegible]

Nervous Diseases and Debility.

[illegible]

The Medicine You Pre-eminently Need!

[illegible]

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and NEVER SPOILS

[illegible]

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS.

[illegible] OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S [illegible] SOUGHT and FOUND [illegible]

Great and Universal Concentrated Remedy

[illegible]

For sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county, also by Dr. H. [illegible]

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of JOHN L. TATE, *for License to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with JOHN L. TATE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jas. A. Thompson,
Geo. Swope,
G. W. M'Clellan,
A. B. Kurtz,
Abraham Arnold,
Henry Chritzman,
A. Polley,
D. Kendlehart,
D. Ziegler,
George Little,
R. Martin,
H. Scott.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN, *for License to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with GEORGE W. M'CLELLAN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

A. B. Kurtz,
Geo. Swope,
John L. Tate,
Jas. A. Thompson,
David M'Creary,
John Winebrenner,
Wm. Fickes,
J. B. Danner,
Nicholas Codori,
E. B. Buehler,
Jno. Garvin,
R. Smith.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of DANIEL BROUGH, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the township of Franklin, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DANIEL BROUGH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Matthew Timens,
Moses Raffansparger,
Henry Cump,
Henry Hartman,
Samuel Cover,
Andrew Hartman,
William M. Rupert,
Joseph Bear,
John Knouse,
Andrew Cump,
William Settel,
David M'Murdie,
William M. Scott, jr.
Jacob Shaner,
Jacob Starry,
Thos. M'Knight,
Adam Biesecker,
Victor M'Ilheny.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of REUBEN STEM, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Hamiltonban, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Hamiltonban township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEM, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Christian Musser,
Jacob Kready,
William Ingram,
Alexander Benchoof,
Wm. A. Coll,
George Dentler,
Joshua Sherty,
Isaac Warren,
Samuel Martin,
Philip Call, sen.,
Robert Wilson,
John Cochran, sen.,

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of SAMUEL SADLER, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Tyrone township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with SAMUEL SADLER, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John Eckenrode,
Conrad Bream,
Leonard Delap,
Jacob Fidler,
Jacob Hersh,
William Yetts,
George M. Smith,
Henry Spangler,
William Stealy,
Isaac Kuns,
Daniel Trimmer,
Rudolf Spangler,
John Conrad,
Abraham Linah.

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of CHARLES MYERS, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Menallen, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with CHARLES MYERS, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jesse M. Hutton,
Henry Peter,
John Wenk,
Peter Studabaker,
Gabriel Smith,
John Weigel,
George Minich,
Samuel W. Eyster,
Samuel Johnson,
Jones Raunzahn,
John W. Cook,
William Overdeer.

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Freedom, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the subscribers, citizens of Freedom township, Adams county, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, NICHOLAS MORITZ, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and all other conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the Tavern prayed for and kept for many years past, is necessary for the accommodation of travellers and strangers.

Joshua Brown,
Michael McFadden,
Wm. Kiley,
Wm. M. Bigham,
Isaac Neely,
Jacob Myers,
Jacob Brown,
Charles Shaner,
Abraham Scott,
Jeremiah Sheets,
Abraham Flenner,
James Thompson.

March 18. 3t

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedar-ware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by ROBERT SMITH, and recently by COBEAN & KING, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain,

and Feed of all kinds; also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf,) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground,) Rice, Hommony, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English,) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda,) Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c., &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat.—Please call and see my stock.

☞I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be in pure vinegar.

☞All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18. tf

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia

Oct. 8 6m

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of MARY M. BROUGH, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M. BROUGH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Adam Biesecker,
Joseph Bear,
John Knouse,
Samuel Lauver,
E. P. Newman,
Simon Mattle,
David McMurdie,
Hamilton Sillik, Jr.
William M. Scott, Jr.
Peter Brough, Jr.
John Bittinger,
John Bucher.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of JACOB B. TROSTLE, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Butler, in the County of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Butler township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with JACOB B. TROSTLE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jesse Houck,
D. H. Mayley,
John C. Marsley,
William Rhoder,
Jacob Gardner,
George Gropp, Jr.
Samuel Dull,
Henry Keer,
J. Y. Bushey,
Joseph Dull, Sen.
Joseph Deardorff,
William Bream.

March 18. 3t

☞FORGET NOT

The very Great BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

KURTZ's NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably LOW PRICES. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at ☞*Kurtz's Cheap Store.*

FRENCH MERINOES, all shades; figured Delaines, at 12½, 18¾ and 25 cts; plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31¼ and 37½ cents; super black Alpacas at 20, 25 and 37½ cents—☞*at Kurtz's.*

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from $3 to $7 50; figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap; also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—☞*to be had at Kurtz's*

Together with an assortment of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains *forget not the Cheap and New Store of* KURTZ'S.

Dec. 24. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE.

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash-Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash-Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without, the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLEGHENY COUNTIES in MARYLAND; and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH H. MEIXSEL, Baltimore, Md.

☞Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—
W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Reily, New Oxford;
Wm. Bittinger, Abbotstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.

March 11.

DR LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual.

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES (from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of [illegible] years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] Institutions of London and Paris.

☞Principal Depot, Dr. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Aucks and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Dean & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rankin, Carlisle; W. W. Keeler, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reily, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Bemlerhoff, Middletown; J. Burkholder, Fredericksville; J. Aughenbaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 2. 1y

DRIED CURRANTS—a prime article just received by the subscriber; also a lot of fresh Figs, Raisins, &c. W. W. HAMERSLY.

March 11.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1 50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

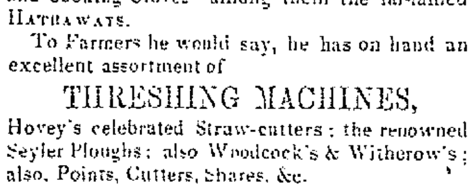
BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice. T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor;* it may be said, *truly,* this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety.* If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen or Sore Breasts,* they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen on every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

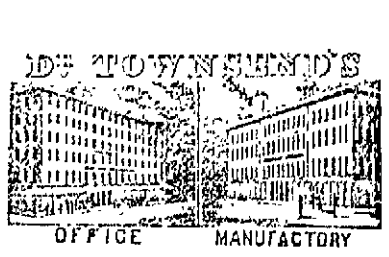
JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.—S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Moritz & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; L. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18.



Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age,

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton-st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man, and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent, to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the City of New York

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

FROM THE
New York Daily Tribune.

☞We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past few months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in *The Tribune* as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr. make this explanation.

FROM THE
New York Daily Sun.

Dr. Townsend's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the Sun, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe, in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

Swindlers.

Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud—and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.

Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers, and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsend's" that it must, of course, be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old Physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician and never attempted to manufacture a medicine, until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—at the better to deceive the public they at the same time assert that theirs is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture, is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, a villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no relation to Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.

Our opponents have published in the papers that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c. &c. The public should be on their guard and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Dutch Church, Nassau street, which is now undergoing alterations for his purpose, it will be fitted in the best manner to accommodate the public who visit the office.

The public should notice, No Sarsaparilla is genuine [illegible] Townsend's Sarsaparilla, [illegible] signed by S. P. Townsend.

[illegible]

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent for Adams county.

Aug. 13. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.—The house has been thoroughly repaired and re furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

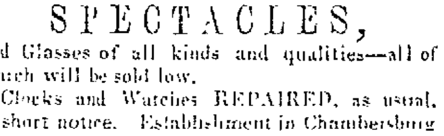
SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK,* for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs: the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of [illegible] years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞Look well to the marks of the genuine.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature.—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phil'a.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞BEWARE OF MISTAKES.☜

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, having recently been changed, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifier of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headaches, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe, and used in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations, are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James R. Wrighson, Gräfenburg Springs; Abraham Scott, Cashtown; D. Newcomer, Mummasburg; J. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. Aughenbaugh, Hampton; Galbraith & Knouse, Arendtsville; A. L. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all storekeepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan. 5. 1y

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS—a large supply, and superior quality, just opened at HAMERSLY'S.

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, *at prices to suit, without regard to cost.*—His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3. tf

SHAWLS.

FIRST-chop and Common Shawls, just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

[illegible]

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS CAREFULLY.—There is a Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns called S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and all that. This Townsend is no doctor and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like—yet he assumes the title of Doctor for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He says "he has attended two medical schools, and practiced for fifteen years!!" Now the truth is he never practiced medicine a day in his life! Such *wilful, wicked* misrepresentation looks bad to the character and veracity of the man. I wish most sincerely, he had never made those statements of himself or of me. When will men learn to be honest and truthful in all their dealings and intercourse with their fellow men? He applied to one Ruel Clapp to assist him in manufacturing his mixture, stating the large sums he would make, as an inducement to embark in the business. These men have been insulting and libelling me in all manner of forms, in order to impress the public with the belief that the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla was not the *genuine, original Sarsaparilla,* made from the *Old Doctor's Original Recipe.* This S. P. Townsend says I have sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give him $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. His statements of Thompson, Skillman & Co. are nothing but a tissue of falsehoods, simply made to deceive the public, and keep the truth down in regard to his *souring, fermenting compound.* This is to caution the public to purchase none but Old Dr. JACOB Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Doctor's likeness, his *family Coat of Arms,* and his signature across the Coat of Arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau street, N. Y. City.
JACOB TOWNSEND.

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its wonderful

HEALING POWER.

This GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation and acid,* which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile* that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation if they are not preserved by a *scientific process,* known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles,* which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing strictures of the lungs, throat and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The Medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE OF DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? *What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article!

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth,* that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart,* and *infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health?

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

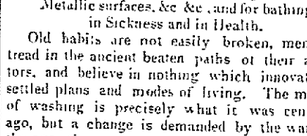
It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity, that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

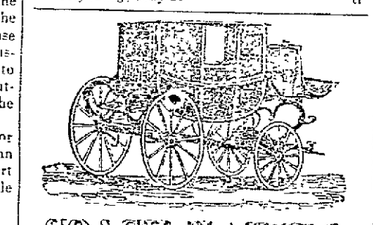
Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

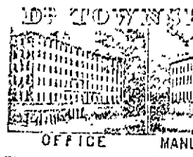
within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

☞For sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county; also by Dr. R. W. Cattman, Petersburg, (Y. S.); SNEERINGER & RINSHAW, Littlestown; JOHN BURKHOLDER, Bendersville; JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Millerstown.







IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of John L. Tate, *for License to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with John L. Tate, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jas. A. Thompson,
Geo. Swope,
G. W. M'Clellan,
A. B. Kurtz,
Abraham Arnold,
Henry Chritzman,
A. Polley,
D. Kendlehart,
D. Ziegler,
George Little,
R. Martin,
H. Scott.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of George W. M'Clellan, *for License to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with George W. M'Clellan, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

A. B. Kurtz,
Geo. Swope,
John L. Tate,
Jas. A. Thompson,
David M'Creary,
John Winebrenner,
Wm. Fickes,
J. B. Danner,
Nicholas Codori,
E. B. Buehler,
Jno. Garvin,
R. Smith.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Daniel Brough, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of the township of Franklin, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Daniel Brough, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Matthew Timens,
Moses Raffansparger,
Henry Cump,
Henry Hartman,
Samuel Cover,
Andrew Hartman,
William M. Rupert,
Joseph Bear,
John Knouse,
Andrew Cump,
William Settel,
David M'Murdie,
William M. Scott, jr.
Jacob Shaner,
Jacob Starry,
Thos. M'Knight,
Adam Biesecker,
Victor M'Ilheny.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Reuben Stem, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Hamiltonban, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Hamiltonban township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Reuben Stem, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Christian Musser,
Jacob Kready,
William Ingram,
Alexander Benchoof,
Wm. A. Coll,
George Dentler,
Joshua Sherly,
Isaac Warren,
Samuel Martin,
Philip Call, sen.,
Robert Wilson,
John Cochran, sen.,

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of Samuel Sadler, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Tyrone township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Samuel Sadler, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John Eckenrode,
Conrad Bream,
Leonard Delap,
Jacob Fidler,
Jacob Hersh,
William Yetis,
George M. Smith,
Henry Spangler,
William Stealy,
Isaac Kuns,
Daniel Trimmer,
Rudiof Spangler,
John Conrad,
Abraham Linah.

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of Charles Myers, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Menallen, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Charles Myers, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jesse M. Hutton,
Henry Peter,
John Wenk,
Peter Studabaker,
Gabriel Smith,
John Weigel,
George Minnich,
Samuel W. Easter,
Samuel Johnson,
Jones [illegible],
John W. Cook,
William Overdeer.

March 18. 3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of Nicholas Moritz, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Freedom, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

WE, the subscribers, citizens of Freedom township, Adams county, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the above petitioner, Nicholas Moritz, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and all other conveniences, for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the Tavern prayed for and kept for many years past, is necessary for the accommodation of travellers and strangers.

Joshua Brown,
Michael McFadden,
Wm. Kiler,
Wm. M. Bigham,
Isaac Neely,
Jacob Myers,
Jacob Brown,
Charles Shaner,
Abraham Scott,
Jeremiah Steers,
Abraham Fleener,
James Thompson.

March 18. 3t

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedar-ware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c.. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by Robert Smith, and recently by Cobean & King, on the North west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain, and Feed of all kinds, also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf,) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground,) Rice, Hominy, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda,) Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c., &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat.—Please call and see my stock.

☞I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be in pure vinegar.

☞All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18. tf

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 231, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8 6m

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Mary M. Brough, *for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Franklin, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with Mary M. Brough, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Adam Biesecker,
Joseph Bear,
John Knouse,
Samuel La[illegible],
E. P. Neaman,
Simon Markle,
David McMurdie,
Hamilton [illegible], Jr.
William M. Scott, Jr.
Peter Brough, Jr.
John Bittinger,
John Bucher.

March 18. 3t

IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of Jacob B. Trostle, *for License to keep a Public House in the township of Butler, in the County of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE undersigned, citizens of Butler township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Jacob B. Trostle, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jesse Houck,
J. H. Marsley,
John C. Marsden,
William Hafer,
Jacob Gardner,
George Group, Jr.
Samuel Diehl,
Henry Knerr,
J. Y. Bushey,
Joseph Diehl, Sen.
Joseph Deardorff,
William Bream.

March 18. 3t

FORGET NOT

The very Great BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low prices. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at ☞*Kurtz's Cheap Store.*

FRENCH MERINOS, all shades; figured De-laines, at 12½, 18¾ and 25 cts., plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31¼ and 37½ cents, super black Alpaccas at 20, 25 and 37½ cents—☞*at Kurtz's.*

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from $3 to $7 50; figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap; also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—☞*to be had at Kurtz's.*

Together with an assortment of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains *forget not the Cheap and New Store of* KURTZ'S.

Dec. 24. tf

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to STEPHEN CRANE.

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash-Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash-Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without, the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine: thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for Frederick, Washington and Allegheny Counties in Maryland; and Franklin, Adams and York Counties in Pennsylvania; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH H. MEIXSEL, Baltimore, Md.

☞Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Reily, New Oxford;
Wm Bittinger, Abbotstown;
E. T. Miller, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.

March 11.

DR LEIDY'S
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,

can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no other—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation while taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell.
Free from dust or powder of any kind.
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels.
Produce no sickness, vomiting or nauseating.
They are good at all times.
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not, then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH St., Philadelphia, and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Maris & Co., York; [illegible] & Co., Hanover; J. & G. [illegible] and Dr. [illegible], Shippensburg; [illegible] & Miller, Chambersburg; [illegible] & Dr. [illegible], Carlisle; W. W. [illegible], Mercersburg; Dr. [illegible], York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reily, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Middletown; J. [illegible], Fairfield; J. A. [illegible], Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown, and most store-keepers and Druggists in the United States.

Nov. 2. 1y

DRIED CURRANTS—a prime article—just received by the subscriber, also a lot of fresh Figs, Raisins, &c. W. W. HAMERSLY.

March 11

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 119 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States' Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2 75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1 50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed Hathaways.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice. T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS,
of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor,* it may be said, *truly,* this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND." It may be used with *perfect safety.* If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of *Swollen or Sore Breasts,* they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen on every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 28 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.—S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Mover & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age.

1,500,000 BOTTLES

MANUFACTURED YEARLY.

This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles and has cured more than

100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,

within the last Ten Years.—None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.

BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT—the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.

William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May or first of June 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 41 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that if sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval; he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent at the request of said Jacob Townsend went to the office of Dr. S. P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says, that he has been informed, and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849.

C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself and afterwards for several years and to the present time by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations; and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale that are called "Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular, started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

FROM THE
New York Daily Tribune.

☞We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past few months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in *The Tribune* as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr. make this explanation.

FROM THE
New York Daily Sun.

Dr. Townsend's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the Sun, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000 and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. His medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

Swindlers.

Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud—and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.

Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers, and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsend's," that it must of course, be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old Physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same, but the better to deceive the public they at the same time assert that theirs is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures [illegible] which has gained a reputation which no other ever gained, which is a base falsehood and a principal false hood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it understood that these men [illegible] [illegible] Townsend's [illegible]. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.

Our opponents have published in the papers that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c., &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled falsehoods.

[illegible]

☞For sale by Samuel H. Buehler, General Agent for Adams county.

Aug. 17

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of James A. Thompson, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns.—The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER

July 31. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK,* for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee 1000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York, at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of [illegible] years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming: there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharge large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSBERGER,
Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞Look well to the marks of the genuine.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature.—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞BEWARE OF MISTAKES.☜

Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, having recently been changed, covered with a yellow wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifier of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occur so very frequently to women, they are perfectly safe, and in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the Merchants and storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS for ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James R. Wrightson, Gettysburg Springs; Abraham Scott, [illegible]; [illegible] D. [illegible], Mummasburg; [illegible], Hildebrand, [illegible]; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; L. Wolbrook, Hampton; Golbraith & Knouse, Arendtsville; A. J. Wright, Bendersville; J. Holtzinger, Heidlersburg; [illegible] & Ferree, York Springs; R. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all storekeepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan 7. 1y

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS—a large supply, and super or quality, just opened at HAMERSLY'S.

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public *generally,* from this date, *at prices to suit, without regard to cost.*—His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3. tf

SHAWLS.

FIRST-chop and Common Shawls, just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

[illegible]

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS CAREFULLY.—There is a Sarsaparilla for sale in the different towns called S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the ORIGINAL, GENUINE, and all that. This Townsend is no doctor and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like—yet he assumes the title of Doctor for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He says "he has attended two medical schools, and practiced for fifteen years"!! Now the truth is, he never practiced medicine a day in his life! Such *falsehood* and misrepresentation, look bad to the character and veracity of the men. I wish most sincerely, he had never made those statements of himself or of me. When will men learn to be honest and truthful in all their dealings and intercourse with their fellow men? He applied to one Rudi Clapp to assist him in manufacturing his mixture stating the large sums he would make, as an inducement to embark in the business. These men have been insulting and libelling me in all possible forms in order to [illegible] the [illegible] with the belief that the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla was not *the genuine, or* [illegible] *superior made from the Old Doctor's Original Recipe.* This S. P. Townsend says I gave and sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give him $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. The statements of Thompson, Skillman & Co., are nothing but a tissue of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to deceive the public and keep the truth down in regard to his *souring, fermenting compound.* This is a caution the public to purchase none but Old Dr. JACOB Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Doctor's likeness, his *family Coat of Arms,* and his signature across the Coat of Arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau street, N. Y. City

JACOB TOWNSEND.

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaim its wonderful

HEALING POWER.

THIS GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better, because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr.'s Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process,* known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

This is so prepared that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds and Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing strictures of the lungs, throat and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The Medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? *What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article!

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health?

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

☞For sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county; also by Dr. H. W. Cauffman, Petersburg (Y. S.); Sheetsinger & Riehshaw, Littlestown; John Burkholder, Bendersville, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Millerstown.

A Crowd for California.—The St. Louis Republican of the 20th March says that scarcely a steamer arrives at that place from the Ohio river that is not filled with emigrants for California, and other portions of the "Far West." The steamer General Washington arrived from Cincinnati, on the 19th, with 556 passengers—303 cabin and 253 on deck—being literally covered with human beings. The steamer Yorktown arrived on the same day with 365 passengers, and 150 tons of freight, having made the run from Cincinnati, in three days and two hours. Six other boats, which arrived about the same time, were all crowded to their utmost capacity.

New Enterprize for Ladies.—The ladies of Naperville, Illinois, organized a sewing society a year ago, to raise funds to make plank side-walks for the streets. The money has been raised and the work commenced.

Melancholy Occurrence.—The Mineral Point Tribune learns that a Mr. Hurlbut, near Cottage Inn, Lafayette county, was killed by his own daughter, on Monday week, under the following circumstances.—Mr. H., in a fit of intoxication, had driven his wife from the house, and attempted violence upon his daughter, which she resisted. He then, with a large knife in his hand, threatened her, upon which she retreated, and her father followed. She caught an axe, and swung it before her in self-defence. Her father rushed forward, and came in contact with the axe, which struck him on the neck, nearly severing his head from his body. A coroner's jury was called, and, after an examination, considered that the act was perfectly justifiable on the part of the girl, it appearing very clearly a case of self-defence.

Distressing Suicide.—On the 18th ult., Mrs. Alice Wykoff, of Millstone, N. J., cut her throat during temporary insanity. She was young, beautiful and respected, and leaves a husband and two children, one of the latter only a few weeks old. Several of her ancestors committed suicide.

A Lady Killed.—A young lady aged 20, named Wilkes, fell from the roof of a five story house in New York on Sunday afternoon and was killed. She is said to have been a most accomplished and amiable girl. She had thoughtlessly gone on the roof with her brothers.

Liquor Law.—The Massachusetts legislature has passed, by a large majority, a stringent license law, prohibiting the sale of all spirituous or fermented liquors in a less quantity than 28 gallons, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes. It authorizes town corporations to appoint suitable agents for the sale of liquors, who shall be paid for their services from the corporation. The penalties for infringement are imprisonment and fine.

Richest Man in the World.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says gentlemen from California, now in Washington, state that Col. Fremont is the richest man in the world. His gold mine will probably be saleable in a few years, at six millions an acre. Mr. Wright also says that he knows of spots belonging to the Government which are worth six millions of dollars an acre, and will produce from 10 to 20 per cent. a year on that sum.

Heavy Punishment.—The trial of Albert G. Gaskins, the young man who was arrested in January last, by a special agent of the Post-office Department, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, took place on Monday week, at Charleston, S. C., and resulted in his conviction on four separate indictments. He was sentenced to forty years' imprisonment at hard labor in Edgefield jail—ten years for each offence.

The Second Sober Thought.—The Legislature of Louisiana, to its great honor, has positively refused to send delegates to the Nashville Convention. In several other Southern States, delegates are peremptorily declining.

Circumstantial Evidence!—The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette states that a Mr. Salisbury, who disappeared from that place in the fall, and was supposed to be murdered, has been discovered at Waterloo, Seneca county, where he has been all winter, chopping wood. Two men, by the names of Rorick and Russell, who were with him about the time of his disappearance, have been tried for murdering him, during his absence, and fortunately acquitted.

Mail Carried by Dogs.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer, has late dates from the Selkirk settlements, by the arrival of an express mail in eighteen days, the sled being drawn by dogs, which made 50 miles a day.

Children left in Church.—Two little girls were recently left asleep in a church in New Orleans, by the nurse who conducted them there; and it was only when their cries on waking up were heard in the street, that they were rescued from their unpleasant situation, by placing a ladder against the walls of the building.

Hail-Storm.—Some days since a hail-storm of unusual severity passed over Madison, (Ia.) and the Madison Banner says:

> "It was the most tremendous hail storm ever known within the memory of man in this latitude. The immense amount of hail that fell, and the long duration of the storm, were as extraordinary and unparalleled as was the enormous size of the hail stones."

One of the stones was found to measure eight and a half inches in circumference.—The glass in all the windows exposed to the storm was broken, and, in some cases, the shingles on roofs were split and driven from their places.

Four Children Burnt.—The house of Mr. James Rouse, of the town of French Creek, New York, was consumed by fire on Sunday the 17th ult., and four of his children perished in the flames. The parents were attending a meeting at a considerable distance from home, leaving their children, five in number, to take care of the house. The fifth was badly burnt, but it is thought will recover.

Expenses of a Diplomatist in London.—Abbott Lawrence is stated to have taken the elegant mansion of Lord Cadogan, opposite Green Park, in London, at a rent of $10,000 per annum—being $1,000 more than his whole salary.

Cholera.—The Philadelphia Times states that a gentleman lately arrived in Philadelphia from St. Louis, informs them that the cholera is rapidly advancing down the Mississippi.

Apportionment Bill.

On Tuesday last, the bill for apportioning the State, for the election of Senators and Representatives, which had been agreed upon *in caucus* by the Democratic members, passed the Senate, 17 to 16—a strict party vote. It is, beyond a doubt, a most unfair and unconstitutional bill. For example:—The County of Erie (whig) has enough of taxable inhabitants to entitle her to *two* members, and the bill gives her but *one*. The County of Dauphin, (whig) with *a larger number* of taxables than Fayette, has but *one* member, while Fayette (dem.) is given *two*. Lancaster, also, and Allegheny, (whig counties,) are both entitled to *six* members, whereas they are given only *five*. And so on throughout the bill. Governor Johnston has it in his power to prevent the passage of such an unfair bill, and we hope he will exercise his prerogative.

SENATE.

1. Philadelphia city,	2
2. " county,	3
3. Montgomery,	1
4. Chester and Delaware,	1
5. Berks and Schuylkill,	2
6. Bucks,	1
7. Lancaster,	1
8. Lebanon and Dauphin,	1
9. Northampton and Lehigh,	1
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	1
11. Adams and Franklin,	1
12. York,	1
13. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata,	1
14. Huntingdon, Union and Mifflin,	1
15. Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland and Sullivan,	1
16. Luzerne and Columbia,	1
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
18. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Elk,	1
19. Venango, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, and Jefferson,	2
20. Erie,	1
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1
22. Allegheny,	2
23. Washington and Greene,	1
24. Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford and Fayette,	2
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1
26. Centre, Clearfield, Cambria and Blair,	1
	33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams,	1
Allegheny,	5
Bedford and Cambria,	2
Berks,	4
Bucks,	3
Butler and Lawrence,	2
Blair and Huntingdon,	2
Bradford,	2
Beaver,	1
Chester,	3
Cumberland, Perry and Juniata,	3
Centre,	1
Clearfield, Elk and McKean,	1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson,	3
Columbia and Sullivan,	2
Crawford,	2
Dauphin,	1
Delaware,	1
Erie,	1
Fayette,	2
Franklin,	2
Indiana,	1
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	2
Lebanon,	1
Lancaster,	5
Luzerne,	2
Lehigh and Carbon,	2
Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	2
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	3
Mifflin,	1
Montgomery,	3
Northampton,	2
Northumberland,	1
Philadelphia city,	4
Philadelphia county,	11
Somerset,	1
Schuylkill,	2
Susquehanna and Wyoming,	2
Tioga,	1
Washington and Greene,	3
Westmoreland,	3
Union,	1
York,	3
	100

Sunday Travelling.

The Stockholders of the Central Rail Road Company are voting by ballot to decide the question whether trains shall be run on Sunday over that road. As is generally to be feared in any such contest, money-making avarice is likely to triumph over reverence for the Creator of the Universe. The votes for Sunday trains so far out-number the opposition at least two to one. We have laws requiring the observance of the Sabbath, but in the very face of them these Stockholders deliberately vote to require several hundred laborers, engineers, firemen, &c. to break these laws every Sunday.

☞The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Friday evening, from Chagres, with 153 passengers, who have nearly one million of dollars worth of gold dust. This added to that brought by the Cherokee, which also arrived on Friday, makes the handsome sum of $3,000,000. Pretty good for one day.

☞The steamer H. S. Smith took fire on the 17th ultimo, while on her passage from Columbus to Apalachicola. The flames spread so rapidly as to prevent any efforts to run her on shore. Two of the passengers and two negro hands belonging to the boat were drowned. Gen. Irwin, one of the passengers lost, was a wealthy planter, residing near Gainsville, and was returning home with the proceeds of his crop—$8,000 in gold. When the alarm of fire was given, he hastily seized the bag of gold, rushed to the side of the vessel, and jumped overboard, and almost instantly sunk. Of 1,015 bales of cotton on board, only three bales were saved.

The Rights of Churches in Matters of Discipline.—A trial is now before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which involves the question whether a clergyman has the right from the pulpit to charge with crime any one of the congregation, even though the church directs to do so in the administration of the church discipline. The case was a woman, who was read out of church because suspected of a violation of the 7th commandment. The action is for damages for a libel.

☞The prospect of an abundant grain and fruit crop in Ohio is said to be very flattering.

☞There is sometimes an advantage in being sick. We know a man, says the American, who has lived six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to half a dozen societies, and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga over a sore throat.

☞As our weekly expense will be considerably increased by the enlargement of the "Sentinel", we hope our friends will interest themselves in adding to our subscription list. A little friendly recommendation may be of considerable benefit to us. We hope, too, that those who are indebted to us, will furnish a little of "the needful"—the expenses we have been at, rendering necessary a very considerable amount of money. Those who receive their papers by mail, will please remit by that channel.—Those who do not, can find some other mode of conveyance to us.

V. B. Palmer, Esq. N.W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "Adams Sentinel," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 56 to 4 62
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 05
Rye,	54 to 56
Corn,	48 to 50
Oats,	33 to 35
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 8 25

Married,

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. Joseph Washington Wisotzky, to Miss Catharine M'Sherry—both of this place.

On Thursday last, at Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Mr Cotting, Mr. Isaac N. McClaine, to Miss Catharine E., daughter of Mr. John Freyburger—both of this place.

On the 4th inst. in Middletown, Frederick Co., Md. by the Rev. D. F. Bittle, Rev. Reuben Fink, (late of the Theological Seminary, of this place,) to Miss Sarah Beckwith—all of Middletown.

On the 14th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. William Strickler, to Miss Sarah Stribling-er—both of Cumberland county.

On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. John Jacobs, to Miss Catharine Slaybaugh—both of this county.

On the 4th ult. by the same, Mr. William Diehl, to Miss Henrietta Melhorn—both of this county.

Died,

On the 26th ult. near Chambersburg, Mrs. Charlotte Black, wife of Mr. Wm. Black, formerly of this county, aged about 38 years.

On the 18th ult. Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Adam Slaybaugh, aged 18 years 6 months and 24 days.

On the 3d inst. Mr George Peter Fidler, of this county, aged 82 years 5 months and 16 days.

On the 30th ult. near New Oxford, Mrs. Catharine Diehl, wife of the late Peter Diehl, deceased, in the 89th year of her age.

On the 31st ult. near Littlestown, Mr. John Reck, aged 82 years and 10 days.

On the 3d inst., in Hanover, Mr. William Young, aged 83 years.

On the 31st ult., near Hanover, Mr. Jacob Wentz, aged 62 years.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Shunk, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID SHUNK, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOUGHTELIN, } *Ex'rs.*
ELIZABETH SHUNK, }

April 8. 6t

Turnpike Dividend.

MARCH 25, 1850.—The President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a dividend of *ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE* of the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the third day of April inst.—at Gettysburg by George Swope, and at York by

PHILIP SMYSER, *Treasurer.*

April 8. 3t

HERE'S THE PLACE FOR

BARGAINS!

A. ARNOLD

HAS just received his new stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting not only of every article usually kept by Dry Goods Merchants, but also of many articles unknown to most of them, the varieties of which it would be folly to attempt to enumerate in the small space here allowed. The purchaser can hardly go amiss in giving him a call, as he keeps all things in his line used by

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

from the most ordinary CASSINETS, to the most superb FRENCH CLOTHS, for men; also,

Ladies' Bonnets, and Gent's. Leghorn Hats.

To say that he sells cheap and good Goods would only be reiterating what the public say, and what the public say, must certainly be true. He, however, feels satisfied of his ability to suit all, both in the price and quality of his articles; and further, that none, after making an examination, can or will go away dissatisfied. Also, a general assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

always on hand. Also, a large lot of

GROCERIES,

just received, which will be sold cheaper than ever.

April 8. tf

Glass Ware, Plain & Fancy.

W. W. HAMERSLY invites the attention of the Ladies to his superior assortment of GLASS WARE, warranted to be of genuine Eastern manufacture, and embracing plain and fancy Fruit Dishes, Preserve and Butter Dishes, Tumblers, of best ground Glass, &c. ☞Call and see the assortment. [April 8.]

Hardware! Hardware!

W. W. HAMERSLY has just opened a large assortment of HARDWARE, such as Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Grass, Grain and Bramble Scythes, Axes, Hatchets, Chains, Traces, Curry-combs, Cards, &c., to which he invites the attention of Farmers and others.

April 8. tf

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR—also a good article of Family Flour, white and yellow Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Feed, &c.—a full assortment—for sale by W. W. HAMERSLY.

Ham and Bacon.

A PRIME article of BACON, HAMS, SHOULDERS, &c., just received and for sale at

April 8. HAMERSLY'S.

TABLE CUTLERY.

A FULL and excellent assortment of Common and superior TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, &c. for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

☞The Rents for Pews in the Presbyterian Church for the past year are now due. Pew-holders are requested to make payment to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, on or before the 15th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON,
April 1. *President of Trustees.*

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Goods, Wares and Merchandize,

Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22d, 1846—for the year 1850:

CLASS.	DEALERS.	LICENSE.
	Borough of Gettysburg.	
9.	Samuel Fahnestock & Sons,	$25 00
12.	George Arnold,	12 50
12.	Abraham Arnold,	12 50
13.	David Middlecoff,	10 00
13.	David Ziegler, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Henry Sell,	10 00
14.	John M. Stevenson, sen.,	7 00
14.	Geo. Little,	7 00
14.	Marcus Samson,	7 00
14.	Samuel H. Buehler,	7 00
14.	Keller Kurtz,	7 00
14.	John L. Schick,	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Hamersly,	7 00
14.	Wm. W. Paxton,	3 50
13.	A. B. Kurtz,	10 00
14.	John Fahnestock,	7 00
	Cumberland Township.	
14.	John Weikert,	7 00
14.	B. W. Reily,	7 00
	Straban Township.	
14.	Abraham King,	7 00
14.	David Shull,	7 00
14.	Philip Myers,	7 00
	Menallen Township.	
14.	Jesse Houck, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Edward Stahle,	7 00
14.	John Burkholder,	7 00
14.	John M'Knight,	7 00
14.	Abel T. Wright,	7 00
14.	Peter Hulick,	7 00
14.	George Minnigh,	7 00
14.	Samuel Faber, jr.,	7 00
	Tyrone Township.	
14.	Jacob Hollinger,	7 00
14.	Jesse Cline,	7 00
	Hamilton Township.	
14.	Jacob S. Hildebrand, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Charles Spangler,	7 00
14.	John Aulabaugh,	7 00
14.	William Wolf & Son,	7 00
14.	John Heagy,	7 00
14.	Francis Hildebrand,	7 00
	Franklin Township.	
14.	Abraham Scott,	7 00
14.	Thomas J. Cooper,	7 00
14.	Philip Hann,	7 00
14.	Stick & Witmore, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Beecher & Hoover, "	10 50
14.	Knauss & Galbreath,	7 00
14.	J. B. Wrightson,	7 00
	Hamiltonban Township.	
13.	Jacob Brinkerhoff,	10 00
14.	Geo W. Heagy,	7 00
14.	C. T. Weagley,	7 00
14.	Philip Rosenstock,	7 00
	Liberty Township.	
14.	John Nunnemaker,	7 00
14.	Isaac Riddlemoser,	7 00
	Huntington Township.	
12.	Jacob Gardner, (liquors,)	18 75
13.	Holtzinger & Ferree, "	15 00
14.	Wm Keitlewell,	7 00
14.	Jacob A. Myers,	7 00
13.	B F. Gardner,	10 00
	Latimore Township.	
14.	David Newcomer, (liquors,)	10 50
	Oxford Township.	
13.	Jacob Martin, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Lilly & Riley, "	15 00
14.	Sylvester Fink, "	10 50
14.	John Cluck,	7 00
	Berwick Township and Borough.	
14.	Wm. Bittinger, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	Eichelberger & Hollinger,	10 50
	Mountpleasant Township.	
13.	Miller & Currens,	10 00
14.	John Sheely, (liquors,),	10 50
14.	Peter O Neil,	7 00
	Reading Township.	
14.	David M. White,	7 00
14.	Jacob Aulabaugh, jr,	7 00
14.	Henry B. Smith,	7 00
	Conowago Township.	
14.	John Busby, sen.,	7 00
	Germany Township.	
13.	Henry Schriver, (liquors,)	15 00
13.	Sneeringer & Renshaw, "	15 00
13.	George Myers & Son, "	15 00
14.	Wm. C. Stallsmith & Co.,	7 00
14.	Edward C. Bishop,	7 00
14.	Ephraim Harner, (liquors,)	10 50
14.	John Spangler,	7 00
	Mountjoy Township.	
14.	B. & D. K. Snyder,	7 00
14.	Wm. Walker,	7 00
	Union Township.	
14.	Peter Long, (liquors,)	10 50

☞Those who sell Liquors, and are not classed in the above classification, will pay 50 per cent. in addition to the amount of their respective classifications.

A LIST OF PERSONS

Returned for License under the Act of Assembly, passed the 10th day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," to wit:

CLASS.	DISTILLERIES.	LICENSE.
10.	Geo. L. Schriver,	5 00
10.	David Rhodes,	5 00
10.	Wm. S. Jenkins,	5 00
10.	Henry Wolf,	5 00
10.	John Kindig,	5 00
10.	James M'Divitt,	5 00
	PATENT MEDICINES.	
3.	E. T. Miller,	10 00
3.	Joseph Miller,	10 00
4.	Samuel H. Buehler,	5 00
4.	S. S. Forney,	5 00

☞Those Distillers who have not taken out Licenses, and who distill without License, are reminded that, by the 33d section of the act of 10th of April, 1849, they are liable to indictment and fine.

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 30th day of April inst.*, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to hear all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification.

J. AUGHINBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams Co.
Gettysburg, April 8. 4t

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

WM. W. HAMERSLY

HAS returned from the City with an increased and well selected assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Rice, Spices, Salt, &c., &c., which he will sell at prices that can't be beat any where. Also, the largest and best assortment of QUEENSWARE ever opened in this market, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, as also to the large assortment of Goods of almost infinite variety, with the assurance that they cannot be beat, either in quality, variety or cheapness. ☞Remember, the place to secure Bargains is at HAMERSLY'S, *Northeast Corner of the Diamond.*

April 8. tf

CRACKERS of various kinds, such as Boston, Navy, Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda and Dyspepsia Crackers, for sale at HAMERSLY'S Variety Store.

CEDAR WARE, such as Tubs, Buckets, &c. Also, Baskets, Toys, Kegs, Mats, &c. for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

WATER COOLERS—an excellent article for cooling water for family use in warm weather, for sale by WM. W. HAMERSLY.

STONE and EARTHEN WARE, of all kinds, for sale by HAMERSLY.

NEW GOODS

AT THE STORE OF THE

TWO EXTREMES.

PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion, Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats,

also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.

WM. W. PAXTON.

April 8. tf

DR. D. HORNER

HAS removed his Office to the building one door west of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, in Chambersburg street, and nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church.

April 1. 4t

NOTICE.

THE business at CHESTNUT GROVE IRON WORKS, will be conducted by Chas. Wharton, jr., as Agent for the subscriber. All Notes, Drafts and other papers, necessary in conducting the business, will be signed Chas. Wharton, jr., Agent.

J. BUCHANAN BOGGS.

April 1. 3t

CONFECTIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS just opened a variety of choice CONFECTIONS, composing the following choice varieties of FRENCH CANDIES, to wit: Bon Bons, Sugar Almonds, Preserved Plumbs, Jelly Cakes, Portuguese Drops, Comfits, &c.; also, the following MEDIUM QUALITIES: Cream, Lemon, Vanilla, Horehound, Sour Drops, Mint do., Chocolate do., Mint in Twist, Nuga Candy, Cocoa do., Cinnamon do., Almond do., &c. &c.: with all the usual varieties of COMMON CANDIES; also Ground Nuts, Cream do., Pecan do., English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds; with choice Raisins, at 18¾ cents per lb.; Prunes at 25 cents; Figs, fresh and best quality, at 25 cents; Citrons, at 31 cents; Oranges, &c. &c.

April 1. tf

☞**Look and Save your Money!**

NEW & BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS.

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened, and is now prepared to offer for sale, one of the best selected and richest assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to this Town, comprising a general variety of

Fashionable Dress Goods, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

of the newest style, and pattern, *too numerous to insert*—to which he begs to invite the attention of his friends and the public—feeling confident that his goods will compare favorably, both in quality and price, with any brought to the country this season. Also, a fresh supply of

Groceries and Queensware, very cheap.

Chambersburg street, April 1. tf

KURTZ

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Florence Braid BONNETS,	
Colored Chip	*do.*
Misses' Mixed Braid	*do.*
China Pearl	*do.*
Fine Lace	*do.*
Aldebraide & Jenny Lind	*do.*
Chip and Straw	*do.*

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Palm, Leghorn, & Straw Hats,

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

April 1. 6t

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS, call at *STEVENSON'S*, who, having just returned from the City with a full supply, is prepared and willing to sell

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Queensware,

at a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever heretofore sold in this County. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to the quality, and *astonishingly low prices* of his Groceries and Dry Goods. ☞Call and see the Goods—hear the prices—and be convinced that competition would be useless, as goods cannot be sold lower without loss. ☞Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

April 1. tf

To Justices of the Peace.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the newly elected Justices of the Peace, that he has just received

Binns' Justice, or Magistrate's Daily Companion,

containing a treatise on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including all the required forms of process and docket entries, by Jno. Binns, third edition, revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged by F. C. Breightly: also, Dunlop's Digest, late edition; Graydon's Forms; with a large variety of Blank Books, many of them suitable for Justices' Dockets. The above works for sale by

KELLER KURTZ,
S. E. Corner Centre Square.

April 1. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION

And Greater Inducement than ever, at the Dry Goods Emporium of

A. B. KURTZ,

S. E. CORNER CENTRE SQUARE, GETTYSBURG.

THE undersigned has just received, and in store, a very large and superior stock of

Dry Goods, both Fancy and Staple,

suitable for the coming seasons. Having purchased our stock on advantageous terms, we are prepared and determined to sell them at VERY GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock, on examination, will be found to contain all that is new and fashionable, comprising a general variety of

Ladies' Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Alpaccas,
Mous' de Laines, plain and figured,
Linen Lustre, do.
Merinos, Bombazines, Ginghams,
Mourning, French & Domestic Calicoes,

&c. &c. Also, a full and complete variety of

Gentlemen's Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings, &c. &c.

In a word, suffice it to say, that we have on hand a full and complete stock, which we shall take pleasure in exhibiting to all who may call. At the same time would return sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed.

A. B. KURTZ.

April 1. 3m

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

CALL! CALL! CALL! at SAMSON'S Clothing Store, and see a lot of the cheapest VESTS of every description, that you ever did see.

March 18.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large lot of **Carpeting**, very cheap.

April 1. GEO. ARNOLD.

COD FISH—a prime article—for sale at HAMERSLY'S. Also, No. 1 Mackerel, Scotch Herrings, Crackers of various kinds, Cheese, &c., &c. April 8

NEW GOODS,

AT THE OLD STAND.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and is now opening, as *LARGE A STOCK OF*

SPRING GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, comprising every variety of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES. He deems it unnecessary to name articles, as the assortment is complete, and will be sold as LOW as any other establishment in the place can sell the same articles.

☞The LADIES' attention is invited to a large variety of *FANCY DRESS GOODS.* Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

April 1. tf

Fare Reduced to $2!

From Gettysburg to Hagerstown, by the direct Mail Road.

☞Passengers may rely on being carried safely, and no mistake.

GEORGE RIDER.

March 25. 1m

Plain Questions & Sober Answers.

Who is the Cheap Bookseller?	Kurtz.
Who has the largest stock of Books?	Kurtz.
Who sells Books the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who sells School Books the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who receives the late publications?	Kurtz.
Who is always ready to order Books?	Kurtz.
Who has the largest stock of Stationery?	Kurtz.
Who sells Stationery the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who sells Paper at 12½, 15, 16, 18, per q.?	Kurtz.
Who sells the best Ink?	Kurtz.
Who sells Note Paper cheap?	Kurtz.
Who sells Envelopes the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who has the best lot of Steel Pens?	Kurtz.
Who has a large variety of Fancy Goods?	Kurtz.
Who sells all kinds of Goods in his line, ☞CHEAP?	KURTZ.

☞Call at South East Corner of *Centre Square.*

April 1. tf

TO CONTRACTORS!

NEW JAIL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, Pa., until *Monday the 29th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, m.*, for the erection of a NEW

COUNTY JAIL & PRISON HOUSE

for said County.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of said Commissioners; where they will at all times be ready for inspection, by calling on the Clerk of the Board.

JACOB KING, }
JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, } *Comm's.*
JOHN MUSSELMAN, }

Attest—J. Aughinbaugh, *Clerk.*

March 25. td

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale or Rent, his

FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, containing

173 ACRES.

The improvements are a large

Dwelling House,

and STONE KITCHEN, a large BANK BARN, two Wagon-sheds, and Corncrib. Marsh creek runs through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling upon

DAVID M'MURDIE.

March 25. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Settle, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SUSANNA SETTLE, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN STEINOUR, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 25. 6t

FOR THE LADIES.

A. B. KURTZ has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous Lady Customers, that he has now in store, a large and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

which he now offers for their examination. With a desire to please all, he earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage and favors.

April 1. 6t

LOOK HERE!

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior SEGARS.

April 1. tf

MACKEREL,
SHAD,
CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS AND SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD AND CHEESE.

Constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & Co.
Market Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 18. 3m

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality. ☞Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A prime article, selling at HAMERSLY'S STORE, north-west Corner of the Diamond, for $4 50. March 18.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c. Misses do., also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c. at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 1. 6w

ONE THING CERTAIN,

THAT MARCUS SAMSON can and will sell WINDOW BLINDS, SHIRTS and SUSPENDERS, Silk and Gingham CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and all other articles in his line, cheaper than the cheapest.

March 18.

☞The Ladies' Attention

IS respectfully invited to a large assortment of very superior PLAIN, CHANGEABLE and FIGURED SILKS, ☞FANCY ALPACCAS, LAWNS, &c. &c. *very Cheap.*

April 1. GEO. ARNOLD

SAMSON

HAS a few more of those TRAVELLING TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS left—Those who wish the article would do well to call soon.

March 18.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

AN Extraordinary Supply—Persons needing Summer Clothing, can be supplied at unusual low prices at SAMSON'S.

CITRONS—an excellent article for Tarts, and other purposes, just received and for sale by WM W. HAMERSLY.

March 11 tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, April 1st, 1850.

A
Allen Charles
Arendt John
B
Baughblets Jacob
Beamer Jacob 2
Beasecker John
Benner George
Bishop Henry
Black Joseph
C
Chapman Doctor
Clendenan Joshua
Cole Abram Rev.
Cole G. B.
Cook Elizabeth Mrs.
Carey William
D
Deahl Jacob
Deihl Elizabeth Miss
Deitrich David
Dierdorf Andrew
Divine Hugh S.
Dium Simon
E
Eakins Clifton
Eckenrode Joseph
Eckorbad Jacob Mrs.
Euler Christian
Everhardt Jacob
F
Filby Samuel
Fletcher William
Flord William 2
Forney Mark
Foulk S. K.
Frazier Thomas S. 2
G
Gilbert Jacob
Geyer Geyer
Groft Barbara Mrs.
Greenholt Peter
Gutshall Joseph
H
Haner Louisa Miss
Harlan John F.
Heck Catharine Miss
Heinar Jacob
Heiser Lewis
Hemler Joseph
Houghtelin Cornelius
Heep Lewis
Hagerman George
J
James C. Frank
K
Karigan Andrew
King John
Kitzmiller Samuel
Kline Stephen

L
Latta Elizabeth Mrs.
Leitle George
Lott Abraham
Lott Henry
Lower Conrad
M
Markley Daniel
Markley B. George
Martin William
M'Coy S.
M'Guire Mary J. Mrs.
Medivil Catharine Miss
Moore Nathan
Moritz Nicholas
Musser Christian
Musser George
M'Creary J. G.
N
Noel Joseph
O
Oakridge Academy
O'Blenis Elizabeth Mrs.
Odel J. Perry
P
Philips William Rev.
Plum Frederick
R
Reiley Margaretta 2
Reinecker Cornelius
Rex William
Rife David
S
Sandoe Jacob
Schmidt Barnhardt
Shrader William
Smeltzer William A.
Stuck Jacob
Smith Jacob
Swisher Jacob
Smith John
Stout John
Stoever Frederick 2
Standenmeyer L. R. 3
T
Thompson Elizabeth Mrs.
Thomas Catharine Miss
Tracy Hiram
Trostle Joseph
W
Wilson George 2
Wilson Ann L.
Whitnight Lavinia
Whitnight Edwin H.
Wentz John
Waggoner Daniel
Wolf Lewis
Wolf Mrs. Mary J. B.
Y
Young Jacob

A. D. BUEHLER, *P. M.*

☞Persons calling for letters in the above List, will please say they have been advertised.

April 1. 3t

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which are WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it.—There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms; a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never-failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

Dr. R. E. AIKEN,
321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18. 8t

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,
" D. Horner,
" C. A. Cowgill.
" D. Gilbert,
Prof. Stoever.

Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" " H. L. Baugher,
" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 3. tf

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

received by late arrivals from France, such as

Glace Silks for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12,
French and American Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crowns, Tips,
Covered Whalebones, Buckrams, Cane, &c.
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

March 25. 1m

☞LOOK HERE!

JUST returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the largest and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description, ever offered in the County, and a little Cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them. To be convinced of this fact, please call at the ONE PRICE Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON, immediately opposite the Bank.

March 18. tf

Mr. Speaker, I have forgotten nearly all the classic lore I ever possessed, but I remember that in the days of the old mythology, there was a certain giant called *Antæus*, the son of *Terra* or the Earth, who was a terrible mischief maker in his day and generation. When *Hercules* was ridding the world of such like pests, he encountered this earth-born monster, and in the struggle that ensued, threw him repeatedly on the earth, from which he always rebounded with strength renewed and invigorated by his momentary contact with his mother's bosom; and was only finally overcome, by the hero lifting him up into the air and strangling him in that position.

Sir, the gentleman from Northampton has seen this principle of an Elective Judiciary acquire strength, the more it has been assailed. I now warn the members of this House, not to suffer its avowed enemy to take it in his arms, and strangle it in his embrace! Such a spectacle would be as edifying as instructive; better suited, it is true, to the age of the fabulous mythology than to this age of intelligence and reason.

The gentleman from Huntingdon, in the course of his able and eloquent speech in opposition to an elective judiciary, saw proper to characterize it as a humbug; and I think he used the expression three times in half as many minutes. He told us that he had too much confidence in the people, in their intelligence and integrity, to believe that they could be led away by a popular humbug like this. I would beg leave respectfully to suggest to that gentleman that "hard names break no bones," and that illusive epithets are the worst kind of logic. There is ne'er an old fish-wife that could not beat us both at that kind of rhetoric; and I would advise my friend to withdraw from a field wherein victory is ignominy and defeat no disgrace. Sir, it is easy to denounce a measure as a humbug; but the difficulty is to prove it. There are, it is true, many humbugs in the world. Animal magnetism and clairvoyance are humbugs—some lawyers are very great humbugs; and I have known some members of legislative bodies (not here, for of course there is no humbuggery in this Legislature) who were very currently suspected of being humbugs. So, on the other hand, some of the most valuable discoveries and important improvements have been denounced in advance as belonging to the same interesting class. Robert Fulton was proclaimed as one, when he first spoke of propelling vessels by steam; and in our own day, there are many sections of this Union in which the grand truth enunciated by the apostle of Democracy in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that amongst these are life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness," is regarded as a most magnificent humbug. But, sir, I beg leave to observe, that to denounce as a humbug, a measure which was sustained by a large majority of each branch of the last Legislature, and has received the sanction of the co-ordinate branch of this, with but three dissenting votes, and which I will venture to say will pass with equal unanimity here, is, to say the best of it, in very questionable taste.

Mr. Speaker, I did not understand exactly what the same gentleman meant, when he said that those who expected to ride into public confidence, power and place, on the back of this amendment to the Constitution, might find themselves disappointed. I hope no allusion was intended to any member of this House, every man of whom has sworn, before he took his seat, to "*discharge his duty as a member of this House with fidelity.*" Why, sir, the mind that is intent on forming unfriendly surmises and finding or *imagining* sinister motives for men's actions, can always discover or invent motives and incentives congenial to its own perverse and uncharitable nature. For instance, a very suspicious man might well fancy that some of the opponents of an elective judiciary, not in but *out* of this House, are stimulated by the fear that their chance for a seat on the bench would not be quite as good before the people, as at the hands of the Executive—especially if the former should happen to be of contrary politics and the latter chance to be their personal friend.

But, Sir, all such imputations on either side, are ill-timed and improper. Unkind insinuations befit neither the dignity of this House nor of the occasion. The question we are considering is a grave and momentous one, deeply involving the welfare and interests of our beloved Commonwealth; and every true son of Pennsylvania will approach it with corresponding feelings and sentiments.

Let me now, sir, in this spirit, proceed to examine specially some of the objections that have been urged to this bill; *first* to its details, and *secondly* to its principle.

The gentleman from Huntingdon urges as an objection that the Governor is *required by this amendment to remove a judge*, on the address of *two-thirds* of each branch of the Legislature. He says the word "*shall*" should be "*may*," so as to allow to the Executive a negative power over the action of the Legislature thus decisively expressed. The gentleman sees in this an alarming infringement upon Executive prerogative, and a very dangerous consolidation of power in the hands of the Legislature. Assuming an analogy that does not exist, he asks what would we think of a provision that would take from the Governor the power to veto acts of the Legislature, and thus deprive him of his co-ordinate power in the enactment of laws? Why, sir, even in the case of a bill, if two-thirds of each house approve of it, it becomes a law in spite of the Executive. And would the gentleman, when a judge has been found to be incompetent or otherwise unfit to discharge properly the duties of his very important station, and two-thirds of each house have deliberately sustained and reiterated the popular expression and re-echoed the popular complaint, have the one man power interpose the shield of an Executive veto, to retain and protect such a corrupt or incapable judge in the station he disgraces in spite of the voice of the people, and the demands of their representatives? Is this right? Is this republican? Why, you may as well give the Governor an appointment to the Executive at once, as he now has it, as enable him thus to paralyze the arm of the Legislature, and hurl defiance to the will of his and their masters, the people. This would indeed be prostrating popular rights and the dignity and independence of the representative body at the footstool of Executive power. Surely the gentleman, when urging this argument, forgot the concluding part of his speech, in which he proclaimed his confidence in and love for the people, and his devotion to the principles of free and constitutional government. Sir, the very course advocated by the gentleman would lead to the result he so much deprecates. It would be consolidation with a vengeance, if the Executive could be allowed, say invited, to retain an unworthy favorite in a judicial station to the end of his constitutional term, to the annoyance of the people and to the great injury of the law, in the face of such a state of facts as I have supposed.

But my friend from Huntingdon manifested a very edifying horror at that feature in the amendment by which it is provided that the first Chief Justice of the State shall be selected by lot from among the judges first elected to the supreme bench. "Good Heavens!" he exclaims, "has it come to this?" The gentleman seemed to think this an unprecedented thing. Why, if he had read the Constitution carefully before he made his speech, he would have found a precisely similar provision in the ninth section of the first article, wherein it is provided that the Senators first elected under the new Constitution, shall be divided *by lot* into three classes! And yet I believe it is not recorded that the gentleman from Northampton, who is probably not of quite so sensitive an organization as my friend from Huntingdon, fainted when he subscribed his name to the instrument containing this horrible, this unprecedented, this outrageous provision? There, sir, is the precedent for this "tossup," as my friend from Huntingdon contemptuously calls it, a high precedent—a Constitutional precedent—a part and parcel of this very Constitution, the handy work of my friend from Northampton, and which we are now taught to believe came from the hands of its framers so perfect that it is profanation to touch it with a view to amendment! Strange that the good people of this Commonwealth, who have been living for twelve long years under this deep and damning disgrace, should never have discovered it until awakened to a sense of their condition by the warning voice of the gentleman from Huntingdon!

[To be Concluded next week.]

DEATH OF HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This distinguished man, whose health has been feeble for more than a year, and who has been confined by sickness for several weeks, died at his lodgings in Washington, on the morning of Sunday, March 31st, at 7 o'clock.

He called to his son, who was in the room with him, and requested him to lock up his papers, alluding particularly to his work on Government, which he had been engaged in revising. He remarked that he was fast sinking. Soon after, Mr. Venable and others of the mess came in. Mr. Calhoun was perfectly calm and composed, and took a little wine which Mr. Venable handed to him. He said but little, but he retained to the last moment his consciousness, and when speech failed him, he took some of his friends by the hand. He then lifted his hand to his forehead, brushing back his hair after his usual manner, then dropped his head on his breast, closed his eyes, and drew a last and full breath. He was entirely free from pain the whole night, and his transition from life to death was like falling into a gentle slumber.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN was born in Abbeville District, S. C., on the 18th of March, 1782, and was therefore 68 years of age when he died; his father was a native of Ireland, and his mother a Virginian. In 1805 he graduated at Yale College with distinguished honor, studied law at Litchfield, and in 1807, was admitted to the bar of South Carolina. The next year he was elected to the Legislature, where he served two sessions, and in 1811 made his first appearance in Congress. From his entrance into the National Legislature, he became conspicuous as an orator and a statesman. He was the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and reported and eloquently enforced the passage of the bill declaring war against Great Britain. He was appointed Secretary of War upon the election of President Monroe, in 1817, when only thirty-five years of age. In 1825 he was elected Vice President, and in 1829 he was re-elected to the same office, but resigned before his term expired, at the call of his native State to represent her in the United States Senate, and he has held that post ever since, except when called upon to fill Cabinet appointments. South Carolina has honored him, and he has loved South Carolina.

Despite the faults of Mr. Calhoun, which are attributable to his birth, education and early prejudices, he was truly a great man, and his loss cannot easily be replaced in our councils. He will be honored in all sections of the Union, and his memory venerated at the South as the great champion of its supposed rights.—Whether his withdrawal from the United States Senate will have the effect of expediting the settlement of long pending asperities between the free and slave States we cannot say; but it is evident that his recent presence there has not tended to conciliation, or made an effort towards the extension of the olive branch.

On Monday, the death of Mr. CALHOUN was announced in the Senate, by his colleague, Mr. Butler; and in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Holmes, of S. C.; and the usual resolutions adopted.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay rose, and, in an impressive manner, eulogized the character of the deceased statesman. His acquaintance with Mr. Calhoun commenced thirty-eight years ago, in a time of great political excitement and public danger—in the twelfth Congress, which presented a galaxy of talent unequalled in our history. Among those eminent men shone conspicuously the star which has now set for ever. If Mr. Calhoun had reached the highest elevation in the public service, for which he was eminently fit, the country, he believed, would have been safe under his patriotic and able guidance. In the order of nature, he—Mr. Clay, should have preceded Mr. Calhoun; for I feel, said Mr. Clay, that I am here only for a moment. Let us learn, said Mr. Clay, from his noble example, to discharge faithfully our duties here, and be ready to resign life with the composure that marked his end.

Mr. Webster hoped, he said, that it would not be deemed presumptuous in him to add a few remarks. His acquaintance with Mr. Calhoun began in Congress in 1811. He was of the same age with him, and, during the whole period of their service together, though sometimes disagreeing as to questions of public policy, they have been on the best terms of personal intercourse.

Mr. Webster proceeded to draw a strong and vivid picture of Mr. Calhoun's moral and mental qualities. The Senatorial career and dignity of Mr. Calhoun had impressed us all, and never more than when he last addressed us, in a tone and manner that but indicated his physical weakness, and his approaching end. No man had wasted less of life than Mr. Calhoun. He gave up no time to what are called recreations—save but in the enjoyment of the conversation of his friends.

He enlarged on Mr. C's winning colloquial powers, and his ability to impress all with his own sentiments. His character stood on a noble basis—moral purity and patriotic disinterestedness. Mr. Calhoun's memory will be forever honored by his country, as it would be cherished by his friends.

Mr. Clemens followed with a brief and eloquent speech, expressive of his feelings and those of his State and the country on this mournful occasion.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., seconded the resolutions. He delivered a beautiful eulogy upon the moral character and gigantic mind of the great man who has just departed. By his decease, he said, a star of the first magnitude had been struck from this sphere, and exalted to another and more suitable one. He concluded by expressing the fervent hope that the time might never come when New England men could not speak of the great men of the South, whether living or dead, as Americans.

Mr. Venable then took the floor, and gave vent to his feelings upon this sad occasion. He spoke of the eminent services of Mr. Calhoun, of his gigantic mind, which he compared to a vast steam engine, placed in a frail bark, which at each succeeding revolution tended to weaken and which finally had shattered the frail vessel to pieces. He spoke of the cheerfulness of Mr. Calhoun throughout his sickness; of the powerful, luminous condition of his mind to the last. In speaking of his last moments he said, that aggravated symptoms, the day before his death, gave notice of his end. I left him late at night with faint hopes of amendment, and on being summoned early the next morning, I found him sinking in the cold embrace of death—calm, collected, and conscious of his situation, without one indication of alarm. His face beamed with intelligence, without one indication of suffering or of pain.

I watched his countenance, and the lustre of that bright eye remained unchanged until the silver cord was broken—and then it went out in instantaneous eclipse. When I removed my hand from closing his eyes, he seemed as one falling into a sweet and refreshing slumber. Thus, sir, closed the days of John Caldwell Calhoun, the illustrious American statesman. His life and services shall speak of the greatness of by-gone days with undying testimony. And the jewel has fallen from our crown. An inscrutable Providence has removed from amongst us one of the great lights of the age. But it is not extinguished. From a height from which the shafts of malice or the darts of detraction never reach—to which envy cannot crawl, or jealousy approach, it will shine brighter and more gloriously, sending its rays over a more extended horizon, and blessing mankind by its illumination. The friend of constitutional liberty will go to his writings for truth and to his life for a model.

He, too, should be instructed by his experience, whilst his presages for the future should infuse caution into our councils, and prudence into our actions. His voice, now no more heard in the Senate, will speak most potentially from the grave. Personal opposition has died with his death. The aspiring cannot fear him, nor the ambitious dread his elevation. His life has become history, and his thoughts the property of his countrymen.

Sir, whilst we weep over his grave let us be consoled with the assurance "that honor decks the turf that wraps his clay." He was our own, and his fame is also ours.—Let us imitate his great example in preferring truth and duty to the approbation of men or the triumphs of party. Be willing to stand alone for the right, nor surrender independence for any inducement.

He was brought up in the society of the men of the revolution, saw the workings of our constitution since its formation, was profoundly skilled in construing its meaning, and sought by his wisdom and integrity to give permanence to the government which it created. If such high purposes be ours then our sun, like his, will go down serenely, and we shall have secured "a peace above all other dignities, a calm and quiet conscience."

The funeral obsequies of Mr. CALHOUN were solemnized on Tuesday, with more than customary tokens of public feeling. The President and all the Heads of Departments, with the members of both Houses of Congress, and all the principal officers of Government, and the foreign ministers, were present. The officers of the army and navy attended in full uniform, and the Justices of the Supreme Court in their gowns. The exercises were very solemn and impressive, and were conducted in the Senate Chamber by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate. The remains were deposited in the Congress vault, but are to be removed to South Carolina. The pall-bearers were Mr. Mangum, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, Mr. King and Mr. Berrien.

The Wilmot Proviso in Michigan.—The Michigan House of Representatives, on the 19th ult., passed resolutions, sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question. Resolutions offered by Mr. Leech, in favor of the Wilmot proviso, were rejected, 26 to 37. Thus are repealed the instructions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associate in the U. S. Senate, to vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

The St. Louis Union, of March 29, publishes a letter from Senator Benton, disclaiming compromise with general opponents in Missouri, and insisting on a high wall and deep ditch between him and them. He would rather sit in council with 6,000 dead who died of cholera in St. Louis, than go into a Convention with the gang of Camp Claiborneites. He will fire mix with them, or give or take help. He recommends his friends to make *Bentonism* a test at the municipal, as well as the State elections.

He would rather see the Whigs elected than his Democratic opponents. He would rather see his dead seat filled by a Whig than that line should not be drawn between them.

The weather has been colder the last winter, in England, than it was ever before known to be in that country.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 8th, 1850.

An Apprentice to the Printing business will be taken at this Office. An early application is desired.

We have given, this week, a part of the able speech of our representative, D. M. SMYSER, Esq., on the subject of electing Judges; and shall give the remainder in our next. We recommend its perusal, as it will be found highly interesting. It is very generally eulogized.

The York Republican, speaking of Mr. SMYSER's late speech at Harrisburg, which we commence to-day, says that gentleman the following high and deserved compliment. "It shows," says the Republican, "a dialectic skill, fullness of information, readiness in discussion, legal acquirement, and intellectual culture and accomplishment, which prove Mr. SMYSER to be of a far higher order of mind and talent than many others whom it is the fashion with certain presses and politicians to praise and flatter and puff into celebrity."

Our friend T. E., of York, will consider R. G.'s beaver tipped.

The *Evangelical Review*, published in this place, is to be conducted in future by the Rev. Dr. KRAUTH, aided by its present Editor, Professor REYNOLDS, who intends to give all the assistance that "his position and engagements at Columbus, O., will allow."

The Rev. F. W. CONRAD, of Hagerstown, has been elected Second Professor in Wittenberg College and Seminary at Springfield, Ohio; and will probably accept.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Esq. has resumed the sole control of *Graham's Magazine*. The amount of talent and enterprise Mr. G. will bring to this popular periodical, must place it in a high rank. Among the contributors are the best writers of the day. The new volume will commence with the July No., and it is promised to be one of unrivalled excellence. Its price is $3 per year. Address George R. Graham, 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. LANGE, of the Hanover Gazette, (German paper,) has disposed of the establishment to the Rev. Samuel Gutelius and Mr. Augustus Schwartz, who will take charge of it in about two months. We believe it will then lay aside its locofocoism, and be a neutral.

The annual West Pennsylvania Conference of the "Evangelical" Church, which convened on the 13th ult. at New Columbia, Union county, made the following appointments for Baltimore District:

Jacob Boas, P. E.—York Station and Circuit, Charles Hammer, and Simon Wolf. Gettysburg Circuit, Daniel Creamer, W. Holl. Shrewsbury Circuit, J. L. W. Seybert. Baltimore Station, Daniel Berger. Baltimore Mission, Benjamin Henger. Cumberland Circuit, Levi Eberhart. Franklin Circuit, M. L. Carothers, Isaac Lee. The next annual Conference will convene at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa.

This Association has in contemplation the erection of a "Literary Institution" to be located in Cumberland county.

The Cholera is prevailing at Monterey, in Mexico. The Governor died there on the 10th ult. The mortality in the city and country is estimated at 200 a day. It is also at the mining town of Jacinel. The cholera is prevailing also to some extent in New Orleans; but the Board of Health do not look upon it as an epidemic, but merely sporadic cases, attributable to the meteorological changes of the climate.

The municipal election in St. Louis took place on Monday last, and the Whigs elected their candidate, Mr. Kennett, Mayor, by about 500 majority, over the Benton and anti-Benton candidates. They have also elected four out of the six aldermen.

The Wheatfield Inn, on Howard st., Baltimore, was sold at public sale on Tuesday last, for $25,000. The purchasers were Robert Garret and Son.

Last night week, the gas lights in the Lutheran Church at Lancaster suddenly stopped burning, during the services. As no other lights were prepared for the occasion, there was, of course, great confusion among the congregation, who were thus left in total darkness.

An important decision was given at Philadelphia on Saturday, establishing what, in the eye of the law, is the real relation between the keeper of a hotel and his guests and visitors. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mitchell, where the defendant was indicted for assault and battery in ejecting an objectionable person from the United States Hotel, of which he is proprietor, the Court of Quarter Sessions decided that a landlord has a right to compel any visitor to leave his house, who is obnoxious, and that he is justified in the use of moderate force to put him out if he refuses to go. The opinion was given upon a motion for a new trial, which has been granted.

A fire broke out in the city of Amoy, in China, on the 23d of December last, which destroyed about 500 houses, covering an area of many acres, and comprising the handsomest and richest mercantile establishments on the Island. There was a loss of six lives, and of property estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Professor Webster Found Guilty.

The trial of Professor Webster, at Boston, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was brought to a close on Saturday week, and the jury, after an absence of three hours, brought in a verdict of "*Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.*" The circumstantial evidence was of such a character as to leave no doubt of the guilt of Mr. Webster. The prisoner, upon hearing the verdict, sunk back in his chair, with his hands upon the railing and his face on his hands, and so remained for the space of ten minutes. The excitement at this juncture was intense and painful.—His family were not informed of the verdict until Sunday morning, when the awful disclosure was made by a female friend to his afflicted wife and amiable daughters. The scene was most heart-rending, as they confidently expected an acquittal. A letter of condolence was presented to them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of all the principal families of Cambridge, including Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Morton, Judge Fay, &c. On Monday last, Professor Webster was brought into Court, and the solemn sentence of death was pronounced upon him by Chief Justice Shaw in a most impressive manner. On its close, the prisoner sunk heavily upon his seat, and inclined his head upon the bar.—He wept in agony. His emotions were extremely violent, and his sobs could be distinctly heard in any part of the Court-room; but in a few moments he summoned his usual fortitude, and became more calm. A large number of those present were deeply affected, even to tears.

The case of Professor Webster continues to absorb much attention. It is said that a powerful effort is about being made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Governor and Counsel were to meet at Boston on Friday.—The family of the unfortunate prisoner still continue in the deepest distress. Those who have visited them to offer some balm of consolation, say it is a most painful scene. "O, my father—my poor unfortunate father—what will become of us?" is frequently heard escaping their lips. A heart of adamant could not but melt at beholding this picture of deep agony. They often wish for death to relieve them from trouble and sorrow.

The splendid dwelling-house of Hon. G. B. Weston, in Duxbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night week, and the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. Every thing in the house was consumed. The house, with the improvements of shrubbery, garden, &c. cost about $40,000, on which there was only a small insurance.

In Pittsburg, on Sunday morning, 24th ult., a little girl 7 or 8 years of age died from the effects of over exertion in skipping the rope. On Thursday preceding a spirit of emulation arose between her and her playmates as to which could jump the greatest number of times consecutively, and by extraordinary exertion she was enabled to accomplish 550, but her life has proved the forfeit.

The time of running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by railroad and stage lines, has been reduced to *forty-one hours*, and by railroads and packets to *sixty hours*.

The following are the ages of some of the members of the Senate of the United States:—Henry Clay 74, Daniel Webster 69, John C. Calhoun 68, Lewis Cass 68, Thomas H. Benton 67, Truman Smith 60, Mr. Seward 50, Mr. Upham 58, Mr. Dickinson 50, Mr. Downs 49, Mr. Cooper 40, Mr. Clemens 35, Mr. Bright 38, Mr. Douglas 37, Mr. Dayton 46, Mr. Bradbury 45.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, as at present organized, the somewhat unusual spectacle of two pair of brothers is presented. The two STANTONS, one from Kentucky and the other from Tennessee, are brothers; and the two KINGS, from New York and New Jersey, respectively, stand in the same relation to each other. There are also in the House two brothers-in-law—Messrs. MILLSON, of Norfolk, and PARKER, of Frederick district, Virginia.

In the Senate sit, at the same time, the representatives of two generations—Hunter, of Wisconsin, and Dodge, of Iowa, father and Son.

The post-office at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, has been robbed of various sums, amounting in all to over $4,000, during the last few weeks, by a young man named Bayard, a clerk in the office, and four or five confederates among the evergreen boys of the village. The chief culprit has been arrested, far on his way to Texas, and by his confession and the agency of the telegraph, the parties implicated at Fond-du-Lac have also been arrested and committed for trial.

A bridge which is now being erected at Montgomery, Ala., [illegible] feet, without piers or other intervening support; the longitudinal supporters or stringers being only [illegible] thick in the middle. This bridge will be capable of sustaining upwards of 2,000 tons, and will cost only $1,500.

The flags on the public buildings at New York, were all hung at half-mast on Monday, in respect for the memory of Mr. Calhoun.

The bill to abolish the [illegible] Ohio, which passed the Senate, has been defeated in the House.

The bill prepared by Senator Benton for a railway from St. Louis to the bay of San Francisco, sets apart the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for opening such a communication with California, New Mexico, Oregon and Salt Lake settlements. A breadth of one mile of the public lands is to be appropriated to the central highway, and one thousand feet to the branch roads, on each of which lines are to be constructed a railroad and common road and lines of telegraph. The common roads are to be free of toll and the railroads to be taxed for transportation no higher than is necessary to keep them in repair. The Indian titles are to be extinguished on the routes to the breadth of one hundred miles. Military stations are to be established, and 160 acres of land will be given to every male over 18 years of age, who shall settle on the line of said road or branches within twelve months after the Indian titles are extinguished, and preemption rights to the same extent to those who shall afterwards settle. The bill also provides for surveys and examinations as to the best route, and for the completion of the common road in one year and the central road in seven years, after located.—The use of the railway when finished is granted to individuals or companies for a limited time, who shall contract to transport persons, mails, munitions of war, and freights of all kinds, public and private, in vehicles furnished by themselves, at such reasonable rates as may be agreed upon.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has received a letter from the most eminent men of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Savage, Mr. Choate, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Appleton, and Mr. Lawrence, and 900 others, expressing their entire concurrence in the sentiments of his late speech on Slavery, and rendering him their heartfelt thanks for the inestimable aid it has afforded towards the preservation and perpetuation of the Union. This triumphant vindication is a complete set off to the abuse of Garrison and other rabid disunionists.

Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, has addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, under date of April 1, on the subject of the return of the great Comet, of 1264, which is supposed to have returned in 1556, and which is expected to re-appear about this time.—Lieut. M. says that Messrs. Barber and Hind, of England, who have expended a vast amount of labor in calculating the return of this Comet, think it is possible that it may be retarded by Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune till 1851. The letter further says that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Georgetown College, who sailed from Baltimore, in October last, for the benefit of his health, writes to Professor Curley, that on the 28th of Nov. at 7½ P. M. (no latitude or longitude given) "he saw distinctly a comet to the westward, nearly in the track of the sun and about 14 degrees above the horizon, as measured with the quadrant, the nucleus very distinct, and about as large in appearance as Mars, the tail curved and pointed towards the South, (S. W.) quite bright, and nearly a degree in length, as visible to the naked eye, but much larger when viewed with the spy glass. It was seen by all the crew for twenty minutes, when a cloud intercepted it, and it never more was seen."

A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult., from Rhode Island, with all the machinery and appendages complete for a cotton factory of over 10,000 spindles, which is to go into operation at Lanesville, Ind., on the Ohio river. This place, it will be recollected, is in the heart of a rich coal region. The stock of the company, all of which is paid in, is $250,000, which covers the costs of the building and machinery, and leaves a working capital of $30,000 to $40,000. The erection of this factory has enhanced the value of real estate in its vicinity to the amount of millions—farming lands for ten or fifteen miles around have increased two, three, four, and in some instances, ten-fold, since the foundation of the factory was laid.

Recent accounts from Cuba represent the Government of that Island to be at present exercising the greatest vigilance in consequence of the apprehended outbreak of the Revolutionists. From Cape Antonio to Point de Maysi the greatest vigilance is said to be exercised, and from those extreme points daily communications are received by the Governor. It is further said that all planters are under pain of expulsion, commanded to return within 30 days, and to continue doing so the First Friday of every month, the number, accompanied with the age and size, of all the slaves in their possession; which goes to prove in case of an outbreak that their liberation is certain.

The extensive stables of John Ridgely, Esq., at Hampton, Baltimore county, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday, together with their contents, among which were three valuable mules, nearly 500 barrels of corn, &c. &c. Loss estimated at $4,500.

The Catholics and Mr. Clay.—Mr. Clay has received from the President and Faculty of the University of Notre Dame, (Roman Catholic,) in Indiana, a highly complimentary letter for his recent efforts in the Senate to appease civil strife and preserve the Union. They thus conclude:

"While you are assailed by the opposed and in some of both sections of the Union, we thought it might be agreeable to you to know that in a portion far from home, whose inmates have [illegible] paid compensation of prayers, will [illegible] more than the prayers [illegible] and [illegible] together American."

New Organ.

On Monday last, Mr. H. KNAUFF, of Philadelphia, put up an Organ in the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street. It is pronounced a superior instrument, and adds much to the internal appearance of the church. We understand that the Organ was purchased for, and presented to the church, by a member of the congregation, whose benevolence has manifested itself in liberal donations to several of our churches.—*Star.*

ALEXANDER COHEAN, Esq., was, on Monday last, appointed Treasurer of the Poor-house funds, in room of James Major, deceased.

Hon. J. COOPER will please accept our thanks for documents forwarded. We are also indebted to D. M. SMYSER, Esq. for sundry favors.

Mr. WILLIAM F. COOPER, late of Newville, and son of Mr. Thomas J. Cooper, of this county, left last week for California, to join his brothers and uncle in business there, who, we are pleased to learn, are very successful.

The Legislature of this State, on Wednesday last, unanimously passed resolutions expressive of its profound sorrow at the death of Hon. John C. Calhoun, and directed a copy of the same to be sent by the Governor to the widow of the deceased, and to the Governor of South Carolina.

The above resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives by our member, Mr. Smyser.

A detachment of 45 men, belonging to the First Regiment of Dragoons, left Carlisle barracks on Wednesday, for Santa Fe, New Mexico. The detachment is under command of Major Graham, and subaltern officers Lieuts. Smith, Robertson, Saunders, and M'Clure. The detachment will join a large force at the other Western posts intended for the same destination.

The returns received from Connecticut, of the election on Monday last, indicate that the State has gone for the Locofocos, who will probably have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. There has been no election of Governor by the people—neither candidate having a majority of all the votes.

The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday last. The present Whig Governor, HENRY B. ANTHONY, was re-elected. The vote is strongly Whig. The Whigs have succeeded with increased majorities in both Houses, which secures the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

The election for Mayor, Council, &c. came off in the city of Portland, Maine, last week, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Cahoone, the whig candidate for Mayor, by over 800 majority. The whigs also elected nearly every member of the Common Council, and six out of seven aldermen.

The members of the Philadelphia Bar are much excited with regard to the Webster case, and a petition is now circulating among that class, praying the Governor and Council of Massachusetts to commute the punishment of the condemned to imprisonment for life. They express themselves satisfied that the evidence was insufficient of itself to produce a conviction, had not there been an under current against him from the excited state of the public mind. Similar petitions are receiving signatures in New York.

Rev. T. B. LYMAN, for a number of years Rector of St. John's Church, in Hagerstown, has accepted a call from Trinity Church, Pittsburg.

A church in Brooklyn, N. Y., fell on Thursday with a terrible crash, and seriously injured a number of workmen engaged on it at the time—some of them, it is feared, mortally.

A law passed the Georgia Legislature at its late session, giving to the widow and child, or children, of any person dying insolvent, $100 worth of the property of said insolvent, free and clear of all claims for debts due by him.

Great fears are entertained in the city of Mexico concerning the cholera, which is fast advancing on that capital. Should it reach there the destruction of life will be immense.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d.

There is but little news of moment from the Continent. The elections in France passed off quietly.

There was a very slight decline in Cotton. The grain market was about the same.—Coffee has fallen in price from 6 to 15 shillings per cwt.

Col. Fremont on the Pacific Railroad.

The closing proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention, in Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday. They embrace an admirable letter from Col. Fremont. The Col. is, perhaps, the highest authority in the country upon the subject, having travelled over the whole route again and again. He contends that this continent can be crossed from the Mississippi to the Pacific, without climbing a mountain, and on the very line which every national consideration would require to connect the great valley of the West with the Pacific Ocean. He says, moreover, that in his opinion, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line into three parts—the Eastern, reaching from the mouth of the Kansas to the head of the Del Norte, the Middle, from the head of the Del Norte to the rise of the Great Basin; and the Western, from the rise of the Great Basin to the Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, I have forgotten nearly all the classic lore I ever possessed, but I remember that in the days of the old mythology, there was a certain giant called *Antæus*, the son of *Terra* or the Earth, who was a terrible mischief maker in his day and generation. When *Hercules* was ridding the world of such like pests, he encountered this earth-born monster, and in the struggle that ensued, threw him repeatedly on the earth, from which he always rebounded with strength renewed and invigorated by his momentary contact with his mother's bosom; and was only finally overcome, by the hero lifting him up into the air and strangling him in that position.

Sir, the gentleman from Northampton has seen this principle of an Elective Judiciary acquire strength, the more it has been assailed. I now warn the members of this House, not to suffer its avowed enemy to take it in his arms, and strangle it in his embrace! Such a spectacle would be as edifying as instructive; better suited, it is true, to the age of the fabulous mythology than to this age of intelligence and reason.

The gentleman from Huntingdon, in the course of his able and eloquent speech in opposition to an elective judiciary, saw proper to characterize it as a humbug; and I think he used the expression three times in half as many minutes. He told us that he had too much confidence in the people, in their intelligence and integrity, to believe that they could be led away by a popular humbug like this. I would beg leave respectfully to suggest to that gentleman that "hard names break no bones," and that abusive epithets are the worst kind of logic. There is ne'er an old fish-wife that could not beat us both at that kind of rhetoric; and I would advise my friend to withdraw from a field wherein victory is ignominy and defeat no disgrace. Sir, it is easy to denounce a measure as a humbug; but the difficulty is to prove it. There are, it is true, many humbugs in the world. Animal magnetism and clairvoyance are humbugs. Some lawyers are very great humbugs; and I have known some members of legislative bodies (not here, for of course there is no humbuggery in this Legislature) who were very currently suspected of being humbugs. So, on the other hand, some of the most valuable discoveries and important improvements have been denounced in advance as belonging to the same interesting class. Robert Fulton was proclaimed as one, when he first spoke of propelling vessels by steam; and in our own day, there are many sections of this Union in which the grand truth enunciated by the apostle of Democracy in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that amongst these are life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness," is regarded as a most magnificent humbug. But, sir, I beg leave to observe, that to denounce as a humbug, a measure which was sustained by a large majority of each branch of the last Legislature, and has received the sanction of the co-ordinate branch of this, with but three dissenting votes, and which I will venture to say will pass with equal unanimity here, is, to say the best of it, in very questionable taste.

Mr. Speaker, I did not understand exactly what the same gentleman meant, when he said that those who expected to ride into public confidence, power and place, on the back of this amendment to the Constitution, might find themselves disappointed. I hope no allusion was intended to any member of this House, every man of whom has sworn, before he took his seat, to "*discharge his duty as a member of this House with fidelity.*" Why, sir, the mind that is intent on forming unfriendly surmises and finding or *imagining* sinister motives for men's actions, can always discover or invent motives and incentives congenial to its own perverse and uncharitable nature. For instance, a very suspicious man might well fancy that some of the opponents of an elective judiciary, not *in* but *out* of this House, are stimulated by the fear that their chance for a seat on the bench would not be quite as good before the people, as at the hands of the Executive—especially if the former should happen to be of contrary politics and the latter chance to be their personal friend.

But, Sir, all such imputations on either side, are ill-timed and improper. Unkind insendoes befit neither the dignity of this House nor of the occasion. The question we are considering is a grave and momentous one, deeply involving the welfare and interests of our beloved Commonwealth; and every true son of Pennsylvania will approach it with corresponding feelings and sentiments.

Let me now, sir, in this spirit, proceed to examine specially some of the objections that have been urged to this bill; *first* to its details, and *secondly* to its principle.

The gentleman from Huntingdon urges as an objection that the Governor is *required* by this amendment to remove a judge, on the address of *two-thirds* of each branch of the Legislature. He says the word "*shall*" should be "*may*," so as to allow to the Executive a negative power over the action of the Legislature thus decisively expressed. The gentleman sees in this an alarming infringement upon Executive prerogative, and a very dangerous consolidation of power in the hands of the Legislature. Assuming an analogy that does not exist, he asks what would we think of a provision that would take from the Governor the power to veto acts of the Legislature, and thus deprive him of his co-ordinate power in the enactment of laws? Why, sir, even in the case of a bill, if *two-thirds* of each house approve of it, it becomes a law in spite of the Executive. And would the gentleman, when a judge has been found to be incompetent or otherwise unfit to discharge properly the duties of his very important station, and two-thirds of each house have deliberately sustained and reiterated the popular expression and re-echoed the popular complaint, have the one man power interpose the shield of an Executive veto, to retain and protect such a corrupt or incapable judge in the station he disgraces in spite of the voice of the people, and the demands of their representatives? Is this right? Is this republican? Why, you may as well give the power of appointment to the Executive at once, as he now has it, as enable him thus to paralyze the arm of the Legislature, and bid defiance to the will of his and their masters, the people. This would indeed be prostrating popular rights and the dignity and independence of the representative body at the footstool of Executive power. Surely the gentleman, when urging this argument, forgot the preceding part of his speech, in which he professed his confidence in and love for the people, and his devotion to the principles of free and constitutional government. Sir, the very course advocated by the gentleman would lead to the result he so much deprecates. It would be consolidation with a vengeance, if the Executive could be allowed, nay invited, to retain an unworthy favorite in a judicial station to the end of his constitutional term, to the annoyance of the people and to the great injury of the law, in the face of such a state of facts as I have supposed.

But my friend from Huntingdon manifested a very edifying horror at that feature in the amendment by which it is provided that the first Chief Justice of the State shall be selected by lot from among the judges first elected to the supreme bench. "Good Heavens!" he exclaims, "has it come to this?" The gentleman seemed to think this an unprecedented thing. Why, if he had read the Constitution carefully before he made his speech, he would have found a precisely similar provision in the ninth section of the first article, wherein it is provided that the Senators first elected under the new Constitution, shall be divided *by lot* into three classes! And yet I believe it is not recorded that the gentleman from Northampton, who is probably not of quite so sensitive an organization as my friend from Huntingdon, fainted when he subscribed his name to the instrument containing this horrible, this unprecedented, this outrageous provision? There, sir, is the precedent for this "toss up," as my friend from Huntingdon contemptuously calls it; a high precedent—a Constitutional precedent—a part and parcel of this very Constitution, the handy work of my friend from Northampton, and which we are now taught to believe came from the hands of its framers so perfect that it is profanation to touch it with a view to amendment! Strange that the good people of this Commonwealth, who have been living for twelve long years under this deep and damning disgrace, should never have discovered it until awakened to a sense of their condition by the the warning voice of the gentleman from Huntingdon!

[*To be Concluded next week.*]

DEATH OF HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This distinguished man, whose health has been feeble for more than a year, and who has been confined by sickness for several weeks, died at his lodgings in Washington, on the morning of Sunday, March 31st, at 7 o'clock.

He called to his son, who was in the room with him, and requested him to lock up his papers, alluding particularly to his work on Government, which he had been engaged in revising. He remarked that he was fast sinking. Soon after, Mr. Venable and others of the mess came in. Mr. Calhoun was perfectly calm and composed, and took a little wine which Mr. Venable handed to him. He said but little, but he retained to the last moment his consciousness, and when speech failed him, he took some of his friends by the hand. He then lifted his hand to his forehead, brushing back his hair after his usual manner, then dropped his head on his breast, closed his eyes, and drew a last and full breath. He was entirely free from pain the whole night, and his transition from life to death was like falling into a gentle slumber.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN was born in Abbeville District, S. C., on the 18th of March, 1782, and was therefore 68 years of age when he died; his father was a native of Ireland, and his mother a Virginian. In 1805 he graduated at Yale College with distinguished honor, studied law at Litchfield, and in 1807, was admitted to the bar of South Carolina. The next year he was elected to the Legislature, where he served two sessions, and in 1811 made his first appearance in Congress. From his entrance into the National Legislature, he became conspicuous as an orator and a statesman. He was the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and reported and eloquently enforced the passage of the bill declaring war against Great Britain. He was appointed Secretary of War upon the election of President Monroe, in 1817, when only thirty-five years of age. In 1825 he was elected Vice President, and in 1829 he was re-elected to the same office, but resigned before his term expired, at the call of his native State to represent her in the United States Senate, and he has held that post ever since, except when called upon to fill Cabinet appointments. South Carolina has honored him, and he has loved South Carolina.

Despite the faults of Mr. Calhoun, which are attributable to his birth, education and early prejudices, he was truly a great man, and his loss cannot easily be replaced in our councils. He will be honored in all sections of the Union, and his memory venerated at the South as the great champion of its supposed rights.—Whether his withdrawal from the United States Senate will have the effect of expediting the settlement of long pending acerbities between the free and slave States we cannot say; but it is evident that his recent presence there has not tended to conciliation, or made an effort towards the extension of the olive branch.

☞On Monday, the death of Mr. CALHOUN was announced in the Senate, by his colleague, Mr. Butler; and in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Holmes, of S. C.; and the usual resolutions adopted.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay rose, and, in an impressive manner, eulogized the character of the deceased statesman. His acquaintance with Mr. Calhoun commenced thirty-eight years ago, in a time of great political excitement and public danger—in the twelfth Congress, which presented a galaxy of talent unequalled in our history. Among those eminent men shone conspicuously the star which has now set for ever. If Mr. Calhoun had reached the highest elevation in the public service, for which he was eminently fit, the country, he believed, would have been safe under his patriotic and able guidance. In the order of nature, he, Mr. Clay, should have preceded Mr. Calhoun; for I feel, said Mr. Clay, that I am here only for a moment. Let us learn, said Mr. Clay, from his noble example, to discharge faithfully our duties here, and be ready to resign life with the composure that marked his end.

Mr. Webster hoped, he said, that it would not be deemed presumptuous in him to add a few remarks. His acquaintance with Mr. Calhoun began in Congress in 1811. He was of the same age with him, and, during the whole period of their service together, though sometimes disagreeing as to questions of public policy, they have been on the best terms of personal intercourse.

Mr. Webster proceeded to draw a strong and vivid picture of Mr. Calhoun's mental and mental qualities. The Senatorial decorum and dignity of Mr. Calhoun had impressed us all, and never more than when he last addressed us, in a tone and manner that but indicated his physical weakness, and his approaching end. No man had wasted less of life than Mr. Calhoun. He gave up no time to what are called recreations—save but in the enjoyment of the conversation of his friends.

He enlarged on Mr. C's winning colloquial powers, and his ability to impress all with his own sentiments. His character stood on a noble basis—moral purity and patriotic disinterestedness. Mr. Calhoun's memory will be forever honored by his country, as it would be cherished by his friends.

Mr. Clemens followed with a brief and eloquent speech, expressive of his feelings and those of his State and the country on this mournful occasion.

The Senate then adjourned.

☞In the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., seconded the resolutions. He delivered a beautiful eulogy upon the moral character and gigantic mind of the great man who has just departed. By his decease, he said, a star of the first magnitude had been struck from this sphere, and exalted to another and more suitable one. He concluded by expressing the fervent hope that the time might never come when New England men could not speak of the great men of the South, whether living or dead, as Americans.

Mr. Venable then took the floor, and gave vent to his feelings upon this sad occasion. He spoke of the eminent services of Mr. Calhoun, of his gigantic mind, which he compared to a vast steam engine, placed in a frail bark, which at each succeeding revolution tended to weaken, and which finally had shattered the frail vessel to pieces. He spoke of the cheerfulness of Mr. Calhoun throughout his sickness; of the powerful, luminous condition of his mind to the last. In speaking of his last moments he said, that aggravated symptoms, the day before his death, gave notice of his end. I left him late at night with faint hopes of amendment, and on being summoned early the next morning, I found him sinking in the cold embrace of death—calm, collected, and conscious of his situation, without one indication of alarm. His face beamed with intelligence, without one indication of suffering or of pain.

I watched his countenance, and the lustre of that bright eye remained unchanged until the silver cord was broken—and then it went out in instantaneous eclipse. When I removed my hand from closing his eyes, he seemed as one falling into a sweet and refreshing slumber. Thus, sir, closed the days of John Caldwell Calhoun, the illustrious American statesman. His life and services shall speak of the greatness of by-gone days with undying testimony. And the jewel has fallen from our crown. An inscrutable Providence has removed from amongst us one of the great lights of the age. But it is not extinguished. From a height from which the shafts of malice or the darts of detraction never reach—to which envy cannot crawl, or jealousy approach, it will shine brighter and more gloriously, sending its rays over a more extended horizon, and blessing mankind by its illumination. The friend of constitutional liberty will go to his writings for truth and to his life for a model.

He, too, should be instructed by his experience, whilst his presages for the future should infuse caution into our councils, and prudence into our actions. His voice, now no more heard in the Senate, will speak most potentially from the grave. Personal opposition has died with his death. The aspiring cannot fear him, nor the ambitious dread his elevation. His life has become history, and his thoughts the property of his countrymen.

Sir, whilst we weep over his grave let us be consoled with the assurance "that honor decks the turf that wraps his clay." He was our own, and his fame is also ours.—Let us imitate his great example in preferring truth and duty to the approbation of men or the triumphs of party. Be willing to stand alone for the right, nor surrender independence for any inducement.

He was brought up in the society of the men of the revolution, saw the workings of our constitution since its formation, was profoundly skilled in construing its meaning, and sought by his wisdom and integrity to give permanence to the government which it created. If such high purposes be ours, then our sun, like his, will go down serenely, and we shall have secured "a peace above all other dignities, a calm and quiet conscience."

☞The funeral obsequies of Mr. CALHOUN were solemnized on Tuesday, with more than customary tokens of public feeling. The President and all the Heads of Departments, with the members of both Houses of Congress, and all the principal officers of Government, and the foreign ministers, were present. The officers of the army and navy attended in full uniform, and the Justices of the Supreme Court in their gowns. The exercises were very solemn and impressive, and were conducted in the Senate Chamber by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate. The remains were deposited in the Congress vault, but are to be removed to South Carolina. The pall-bearers were Mr. Mangum, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cass, Mr. King and Mr. Berrien.

The Wilmot Proviso in Michigan.—The Michigan House of Representatives, on the 19th ult., passed resolutions sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question. Resolutions offered by Mr. Leech, in favor of the Wilmot proviso, were rejected, 26 to 37. Thus are repealed the instructions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associate in the U. S. Senate, to vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

☞The St. Louis Union, of March 29, publishes a letter from Senator Benton, disclaiming compromise with general opponents in Missouri, and insisting on a high wall and deep ditch between him and them. He would rather sit in council with 6,000 dead who died of cholera in St. Louis, than go into a Convention with the gang of scamp Calhounists. He will not mix with them, or give or take help. He recommends his friends to make *Bentonism* a test at the municipal, as well as the State elections.

He would rather see the Whigs elected than his Democratic opponents. He would rather see his own seat filled by a Whig than that line should not be drawn between them.

The weather has been colder the last winter, in England, than it was ever before known to be in that country.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 8th, 1850.

☞An Apprentice to the Printing business will be taken at this Office. An early application is desired.

☞We have given, this week, a part of the able speech of our representative, D. M. SMYSER, Esq., on the subject of electing Judges; and shall give the remainder in our next. We recommend its perusal, as it will be found highly interesting. It is very generally eulogized.

☞The York Republican, speaking of Mr. SMYSER's late speech at Harrisburg, which we commence to-day, pays that gentleman the following high and deserved compliment. "It shows," says the Republican, "a dialectic skill, fullness of information, readiness in discussion, legal acquirement, and intellectual culture and accomplishment, which prove Mr. SMYSER to be of a far higher order of mind and talent than many others whom it is the fashion with certain presses and politicians to praise and flatter and puff into celebrity."

☞Our friend T. E., of York, will consider R. G.'s beaver tipped.

☞The *Evangelical Review*, published in this place, is to be conducted in future by the Rev. Dr. KRAUTH, aided by its present Editor, Professor REYNOLDS, who intends to give all the assistance that "his position and engagements at Columbus, O., will allow."

☞The Rev. F. W. CONRAD, of Hagerstown, has been elected Second Professor in Wittenberg College and Seminary at Springfield, Ohio; and will probably accept.

☞GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Esq. has resumed the sole control of *Graham's Magazine*. The amount of talent and enterprise Mr. G. will bring to this popular periodical, must place it in a high rank. Among the contributors are the best writers of the day. The new volume will commence with the July No., and it is promised to be one of unrivalled excellence. Its price is $3 per year. Address George R. Graham, 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞Mr. LANGE, of the Hanover Gazette, (German paper,) has disposed of the establishment to the Rev. Samuel Gutelius and Mr. Augustus Schwartz, who will take charge of it in about two months. We believe it will then lay aside its locofocoism, and be a neutral.

☞The annual West Pennsylvania Conference of the "Evangelical" Church, which convened on the 13th ult. at New Columbia, Union county, made the following appointments for Baltimore District:

Jacob Boas, P. E.—York Station and Circuit, Charles Hammer and Simon Wolf. Gettysburg Circuit, Daniel Creamer, W. Holl. Shrewsbury Circuit, J. L. W Seybert. Baltimore Station, Daniel Berger. Baltimore Mission, Benjamin Henzst. Cumberland Circuit, Levi Eberhart. Franklin Circuit, M. J. Carothers, Isaac Leas. The next annual Conference will convene at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa.

This Association has in contemplation the erection of a "Literary Institution," to be located in Cumberland county.

☞The Cholera is prevailing at Monterey, in Mexico. The Governor died there on the 10th ult. The mortality in the city and country is estimated at 200 a day. It is also at the mining town of Jacmel. The cholera is prevailing also to some extent in New Orleans; but the Board of Health do not look upon it as an epidemic, but merely sporadic cases, attributable to the meteorological changes of the climate.

☞The municipal election in St. Louis took place on Monday last, and the Whigs elected their candidate, Mr. Kennet, Mayor, by about 500 majority, over the Benton and anti-Benton candidates. They have also elected four out of the six aldermen.

☞The Wheatfield Inn, on Howard st., Baltimore, was sold at public sale on Tuesday last, for £25,000. The purchasers were Robert Garret and Son.

☞Last night week, the gas lights in the Lutheran Church at Lancaster suddenly stopped burning, during the services. As no other lights were prepared for the occasion, there was, of course, great confusion among the congregation, who were thus left in total darkness.

☞An important decision was given at Philadelphia on Saturday, establishing what, in the eye of the law, is the real relation between the keeper of a hotel and his guests and visitors. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mitchell, where the defendant was indicted for assault and battery in ejecting an objectionable person from the United States Hotel, of which he is proprietor, the Court of Quarter Sessions decided that a landlord has a right to compel any visitor to leave his house, who is obnoxious, and that he is justified in the use of moderate force to put him out if he refuses to go. The opinion was given upon a motion for a new trial, which has been granted.

☞A fire broke out in the city of Amoy, in China, on the 23d of December last, which destroyed about 500 houses, covering an area of many acres, and comprising the handsomest and richest mercantile establishments on the Island. There was a loss of six lives, and of property estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000!

Professor Webster Found Guilty.

The trial of Professor Webster, at Boston, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was brought to a close on Saturday week, and the jury, after an absence of three hours, brought in a verdict of "*Guilty of Murder in the First Degree!*" The circumstantial evidence was of such a character as to leave no doubt of the guilt of Mr. Webster. The prisoner, upon hearing the verdict, sunk back in his chair, with his hands upon the railing and his face on his hands, and so remained for the space of ten minutes. The excitement at this juncture was intense and painful.—His family were not informed of the verdict until Sunday morning, when the awful disclosure was made by a female friend to his afflicted wife and amiable daughters. The scene was most heart-rending, as they confidently expected an acquittal. A letter of condolence was presented to them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of all the principal families of Cambridge, including Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Morton, Judge Fay, &c. On Monday last, Professor Webster was brought into Court, and the solemn sentence of death was pronounced upon him by Chief Justice Shaw in a most impressive manner. On its close, the prisoner sunk heavily upon his seat, and inclined his head upon the bar.—He wept in agony. His emotions were extremely violent, and his sobs could be distinctly heard in any part of the Court-room; but in a few moments he summoned his usual fortitude, and became more calm. A large number of those present were deeply affected, even to tears.

☞The case of Professor Webster continues to absorb much attention. It is said that a powerful effort is about being made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Governor and Counsel were to meet at Boston on Friday.—The family of the unfortunate prisoner still continue in the deepest distress. Those who have visited them to offer some balm of consolation, say it is a most painful scene. "O, my father—my poor unfortunate father—what will become of us?" is frequently heard escaping their lips. A heart of adamant could not but melt at beholding this picture of deep agony. They often wish for death to relieve them from trouble and sorrow.

☞The splendid dwelling-house of Hon. G. B. Weston, in Duxbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night week, and the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. Every thing in the house was consumed. The house, with the improvements of shrubbery, garden, &c. cost about $40,000, on which there was only a small insurance.

☞In Pittsburg, on Sunday morning, 24th ult., a little girl 7 or 8 years of age, died from the effects of over exertion in skipping the rope. On Thursday preceding a spirit of emulation arose between her and her playmates as to which could jump the greatest number of times consecutively, and by extraordinary exertion she was enabled to accomplish 350, but her life has proved the forfeit.

☞The time of running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by railroad and stage lines, has been reduced to *forty-one hours*, and by railroads and packets to *sixty hours*.

☞The following are the ages of some of the members of the Senate of the United States:—Henry Clay 74, Daniel Webster 69, John C. Calhoun 68, Lewis Cass 68, Thomas H. Benton 67, Truman Smith 60, Mr. Seward 50, Mr. Upham 58, Mr. Dickinson 50, Mr. Downs 49, Mr. Cooper 40, Mr. Clemens 35, Mr. Bright 38, Mr. Douglass 37, Mr. Dayton 43, Mr. Bradbury 45.

☞In the House of Representatives of the United States, as at present organized, the somewhat unusual spectacle of two pair of brothers is presented. The two STANTONS, one from Kentucky and the other from Tennessee, are brothers; and the two KINGS, from New York and New Jersey, respectively, stand in the same relation to each other. There are also in the House two brothers-in-law—Messrs. MILLSON, of Norfolk, and PARKER, of Frederick district, Virginia.

In the Senate sit, at the same time, the representatives of two generations—DODGE, of Wisconsin, and DODGE, of Iowa, father and son.

☞The post-office at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, has been robbed of various sums amounting in all to over $4,000, during the last few weeks, by a young man named Bayard, a clerk in the office, and four or five confederates among the evergreen boys of the village. The chief culprit has been arrested, far on his way to Texas, and by his confession and the agency of the telegraph, the parties implicated at Fond-du-Lac have also been arrested and committed for trial.

☞A bridge which is now being erected at Montgomery, Ala., has a span of 400 feet, without piers or other intervening support; the longitudinal supports or stringers being only 3 inches thick in the middle! This bridge will be capable of sustaining upwards of 2,000 tons, and will cost only $1,500.

The flags on the public buildings at New York, were all hung at half-mast on Monday, in respect for the memory of Mr. Calhoun.

The bill to abolish capital punishment in Ohio, which passed the Senate, has been defeated in the House.

☞The bill prepared by Senator Benton for a railway from St. Louis to the bay of San Francisco, sets apart the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for opening such a communication with California, New Mexico, Oregon and Salt Lake settlements. A breadth of one mile of the public lands is to be appropriated to the central highway, and one thousand feet to the branch roads, on each of which lines are to be constructed a railroad and common road and lines of telegraph. The common roads are to be free of toll and the railroads to be taxed for transportation no higher than is necessary to keep them in repair. The Indian titles are to be extinguished on the routes to the breadth of one hundred miles. Military stations are to be established, and 160 acres of land will be given to every male over 18 years of age, who shall settle on the line of said road or branches within twelve months after the Indian titles are extinguished, and preemption rights to the same extent to those who shall afterwards settle. The bill also provides for surveys and examinations as to the best route, and for the completion of the common road in one year and the central road in seven years, after located.—The use of the railway when finished is granted to individuals or companies for a limited time, who shall contract to transport persons, mails, munitions of war, and freights of all kinds, public and private, in vehicles furnished by themselves, at such reasonable rates as may be agreed upon.

☞Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has received a letter from the most eminent men of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Savage, Mr. Choate, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Appleton, and Mr. Lawrence, and 900 others, expressing their entire concurrence in the sentiments of his late speech on Slavery, and rendering him their heartfelt thanks for the inestimable aid it has afforded towards the preservation and perpetuation of the Union. This triumphant vindication is a complete set-off to the abuse of Garrison and other rabid disunionists.

☞Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, has addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, under date of April 1, on the subject of the return of the great Comet, of 1264, which is supposed to have returned in 1556, and which is expected to re-appear about this time.—Lieut. M. says that Messrs. Barber and Hind, of England, who have expended a vast amount of labor in calculating the return of this Comet, think it is possible that it may be retarded by Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune till 1851. The letter further says that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Georgetown College, who sailed from Baltimore, in October last, for the benefit of his health, writes to Professor Curley, that on the 28th of Nov. at 7½ P. M., (no latitude or longitude given) "he saw distinctly a comet to the westward, nearly in the track of the sun and about 14 degrees above the horizon, as measured with the quadrant, the nucleus very distinct, and about as large in appearance as Mars, the tail curved and pointed towards the South, (S. W.) quite bright, and nearly a degree in length, as visible to the naked eye, but much larger when viewed with the spy glass. It was seen by all the crew for twenty minutes, when a cloud intercepted it, and it never more was seen."

☞A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult., from Rhode Island, with all the machinery and appendages complete for a cotton factory of over 10,000 spindles, which is to go into operation at Cannelton, Ind., on the Ohio river. This place, it will be recollected, is in the heart of a rich coal region. The stock of the company, all of which is paid in, is $250,000, which covers the costs of the building and machinery, and leaves a working capital of $30,000 to $40,000. The erection of this factory has enhanced the value of real estate in its vicinity to the amount of millions—farming lands for ten or fifteen miles around have increased two, three, four, and in some instances, ten-fold, since the foundation of the factory was laid.

☞Recent accounts from Cuba represent the Government of that Island to be at present exercising the greatest vigilance in consequence of the apprehended outbreak of the Revolutionists. From Cape Antonio to Point de Maysi the greatest vigilance is said to be exercised, and from those extreme points daily communications are received by the Governor. It is further said that all planters are, under pain of expulsion, commanded to return within 30 days, and to continue doing so the First Friday of every month, the number, accompanied with the age and size, of all the slaves in their possession; which goes to prove in case of an outbreak that their liberation is certain.

☞The extensive stables of John Ridgely, Esq. at Hampton, Baltimore county, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday, together with their contents, among which were three valuable mules, nearly 500 barrels of corn, &c. &c. Loss estimated at $4,500.

The Catholics and Mr. Clay.—Mr. Clay has received from the President and Faculty of the University of Notre Dame du Lac (Roman Catholic,) in Indiana, a highly complimentary letter for his recent efforts in the Senate to appease civil strife and preserve the Union. They thus conclude:

While you are assailed by the violent and insane of both sections of the Union, we thought it might be agreeable to you to know that in a secluded religious house, whose inmates have their citizenship and conversation in heaven, who commune more with the mighty past than the present, and whose invisible companions are the noble army of saints, your kindling oratory has warmed and cheered many a heart inflexibly and altogether American.

New Organ.

On Monday last, Mr. H. KNAUFF, of Philadelphia, put up an Organ in the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street. It is pronounced a superior instrument, and adds much to the internal appearance of the church. We understand that the Organ was purchased for, and presented to the church, by a member of the congregation, whose benevolence has manifested itself in liberal donations to several of our churches.—*Star.*

☞ALEXANDER COBEAN, Esq., was, on Monday last, appointed Treasurer of the Poor-house funds, in room of James Major, deceased.

☞Hon. J. COOPER will please accept our thanks for documents forwarded. We are also indebted to D. M. SMYSER, Esq. for sundry favors.

☞Mr. WILLIAM F. COOPER, late of Newville, and son of Mr. Thomas J. Cooper, of this county, left last week for California, to join his brothers and uncle in business there, who, we are pleased to learn, are very successful.

☞The Legislature of this State, on Wednesday last, unanimously passed resolutions expressive of its profound sorrow at the death of Hon. John C. Calhoun, and directed a copy of the same to be sent by the Governor to the widow of the deceased, and to the Governor of South Carolina.

☞The above resolutions were offered in the House of Representatives by our member, Mr. Smyser.

☞A detachment of 45 men, belonging to the First Regiment of Dragoons, left Carlisle barracks on Wednesday, for Santa Fe, New Mexico. The detachment is under the command of Major Graham, and subaltern officers Lieuts. Smith, Robertson, Saunders, and M'Clure. The detachment will join a large force at the other Western posts intended for the same destination.

☞The returns received from Connecticut, of the election on Monday last, indicate that the State has gone for the Locofocos, who will probably have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. There has been no election of Governor by the people—neither candidate having a majority of all the votes.

☞The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday last. The present Whig Governor, HENRY B. ANTHONY, was re-elected. The vote is strongly Whig. The Whigs have succeeded with increased majorities in both Houses, which secures the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

☞The election for Mayor, Council, &c. came off in the city of Portland, Maine, last week, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Cahoone, the whig candidate for Mayor, by over 800 majority. The whigs also elected nearly every member of the Common Council, and six out of seven aldermen.

☞The members of the Philadelphia Bar are much excited with regard to the Webster case, and a petition is now circulating among that class, praying the Governor and Council of Massachusetts to commute the punishment of the condemned to imprisonment for life. They express themselves satisfied that the evidence was insufficient of itself to produce a conviction, had not there been an under current against him from the excited state of the public mind. Similar petitions are receiving signatures in New York.

☞Rev. T. B. LYMAN, for a number of years Rector of St. John's Church, in Hagerstown, has accepted a call from Trinity Church, Pittsburg.

☞A church in Brooklyn, N. Y., fell on Thursday with a terrible crash, and seriously injured a number of workmen engaged on it at the time—some of them, it is feared, mortally.

☞A law passed the Georgia Legislature at its late session, giving to the widow and child, or children, of any person dying insolvent, $100 worth of the property of said insolvent, free and clear of all claims for debts due by him.

☞Great fears are entertained in the city of Mexico concerning the cholera, which is fast advancing on that capital. Should it reach there the destruction of life will be immense.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d.

There is but little news of moment from the Continent. The elections in France passed off quietly.

There was a very slight decline in Cotton. The grain market was about the same.—Coffee has fallen in price from 6 to 15 shillings per cwt.

Col. Fremont on the Pacific Railroad.

The closing proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention, in Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday. They embrace an admirable letter from Col. Fremont. The Col. is, perhaps, the highest authority in the country upon the subject, having travelled over the whole route again and again. He contends that this continent can be crossed from the Mississippi to the Pacific, *without climbing a mountain*, and on the very line which every national consideration would require to connect the great valley of the West with the Pacific Ocean. He says, moreover, that in his opinion, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line into three parts—the Eastern, reaching from the mouth of the Kansas to the head of the Del Norte; the Middle from the head of the Del Norte to the rim of the Great Basin; and the Western, from the rim of the Great Basin to the Ocean.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, *for confirmation and allowance*, on *Monday the 15th day of April next*, viz.:

The first and final account of Benjamin Mallaun, Administrator of the estate of George Myers, deceased.

The first and final account of Nicholas B. Schriver, Executor of the last will and testament of Nicholas Dietrick, deceased.

The first and final account of John Diehl, Executor of the last will and testament of Christina Diehl, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Durborow, Administrator of the estate of John Kelly, deceased.

The account of George Jacobs, one of the Administrators of the estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The account of Lindsay Sturgeon, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Marsden, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Deardorff and Henry Spangler, Administrators of the estate of Gabriel Spangler, deceased.

The account of Mary Taylor, one of the Executors of George Taylor, sen. deceased.

The account of George Robinette, Administrator of the estate of George Fauss, deceased.

The first and final account of Israel Irwin, Guardian of Martha Eleanor Stewart, a minor child of David Stewart, deceased.

The second and final account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Foster, deceased.

The account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Melinda Beard, minor child of Frederick Beard, deceased.

The account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Athelia Beard, minor child of Frederick Beard, deceased.

The account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Albert N. Beard, minor child of Frederick Beard, deceased.

The account of Zebulon Kitzmiller, one of the Executors of Michael Kitzmiller, deceased.

The first and final account of James Russell, Executor of Benjamin Blubaugh, deceased.

The account of Daniel Crouse, Administrator of the estate of Mary Crouse, deceased.

The second and final account of Wm. Douglass, Administrator of the estate of David Stewart, deceased.

The second and final account of Andrew Polley, Guardian of Zebulon K. Sheets, and Anna M. L. Sheets, minor children of George Sheets, deceased.

The first and final account of John Coshun, one of the Administrators of the estate of Joseph Coshun, deceased.

The first account of James H. Fickes and Peter Orndorff, Administrators of the estate of Valentine Fickes, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 18, 1850. } tc

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞ New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as cheap publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

CONNER & SON'S

United States Type Foundry,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have now on hand an excellent assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, and ORNAMENTAL TYPE, BORDERING, &c. which they are prepared to sell at reduced rates, on approved paper, at six months, or at a discount of ten per cent. for CASH. The series of Scotch faces so much admired and approved of by the trade, and our type in general, we feel assured cannot be excelled, either in beauty or finish, by any Founder. All type manufactured by us, are made by a mixture of metals different in proportions to those used generally, by which we insure greater durability. To our assortment of

Ornamental and Jobbing Type,

Bordering, &c., we have made a large increase, and are constantly engaged in adding to the variety.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE, CASES,

Stands, Brass and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Cuts, Closet Racks, Reglets, and every article necessary for a *Complete Printing Office*, furnished with despatch.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

JAMES CONNER & SON,
Cor. Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

April 1. 3t

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Printing Ink of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. As they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit *one trial* of it, relying upon its merits for further patronage. Their colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper, containing it, by remitting $5 at any time will receive a 30lb. keg of extra News Ink.

T. K. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia.

Agents for the sale of new and second-hand materials.

April 1.—2m

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived ☞ Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the New Oxford Collegiate and Medical Institute, for 1850, will open in its various branches on *Monday the 8th of April next*, and continue till the 1st day of October following.

Prices for tuition as heretofore, viz.: $10 in the Collegiate, and $20 in the Medical Department; payment in advance—(No extra charges whatever.)

For Pupils sent from a distance the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending in respectable houses for $75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the Institute personally, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied upon, than on any other.

[illegible]
New Oxford, Adams co. March [illegible]

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedar-ware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by Robert Smith, and recently by Cobean & Kurtz, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain, and Feed of all kinds; also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf,) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground,) Rice, Hominy, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English,) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda,) Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c., &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar-Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention,—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat.—Please call and see my stock.

☞ I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be in pure vinegar.

☞ All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18. tf

NEW

HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of James A. Thompson, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

☞ The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15 tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 206 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8 6m

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser. All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and despatch.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM McSHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. McSherry is also authorized to attend to my old unsettled business, and will be at all times [illegible] [illegible] to the same.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

[illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Daniel Durkee, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and George Smyser and James M'Divitt, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 15th day of April next*,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
March 18, 1850. } tc

Grand Jury—April Term.

Germany—James Renshaw.
Oxford—Wm. D. Himes.
Menallen—Henry Fohl.
Conowago—Samuel Sneeringer.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Mickley.
Franklin—Isaac Rife, Sam'l Lohr, [illegible] Arendt.
Hamilton—Henry Raber, Reuben Reitzell.
Latimore—Andrew Sholtz, Caleb Beales.
Mountpleasant—John Coshun, Daniel Kohler, Egbert Eckert.
Freedom—S. S. M'Nair, Isaac Neely.
Reading—Moses Philips.
Union—John Kindig.
Gettysburg—E. Hanaway, Jacob Troxel, Henry Saltzgiver.
Tyrone—Nicholas Dietrick, Anthony K. Myers.

General Jury.

Hamiltonban—Chr. Musselman, J. Brinkerhoff.
Union—Sam'l Diller, John Hostetter, jr., Enoch Lefever.
Mountjoy—Abraham Garber, Jesse D. Newman, John Eltz.
Liberty—Lewis Wortz, Barnabas Reiley, John Nunnemaker.
Cumberland—J. S. Crawford, Frederick Smith, Robert M'Curdy.
Gettysburg—Henry Garlach, Daniel Gilbert, J. G. Frey.
Mountpleasant—Nicholas Heltzel, Samuel Winrott, Wm. Stock.
Reading—Henry Shireman.
Huntington—Wm. Leas, Isaac E. Wierman.
Menallen—Daniel Gitt, Wm. Hellar, Jacob Y. Busbey, Peter Hulick, George Thomas.
Straban—Philip Beamer, jr., David P. Hindard, Wm. Thompson.
Latimore—Michael Shriver.
Tyrone—Solomon Rohtsong.
Berwick—Michael Hoffman.
Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchisson.
Germany—William Duttera.

March 25.

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE.

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor; and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for Frederick, Washington and Allegheny Counties in Maryland, and Franklin, Adams and York Counties in Pennsylvania; he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other unsold Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address

JOSEPH H. MEINSEL, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Riely, New Oxford;
Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown;
F. T. Myler, East Berlin;
Holtzinger & Ferree, Petersburg.

March 11.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for the increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment* of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered, in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me either by note or book account, of a long standing, will please call and pay the same by the first day of April next, and oblige,

Very respectfully,
GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 25.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the north side of the Public Square, two doors West of the Sentinel Office.

April 18. tf

OFFICE — MANUFACTORY

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant, WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catharine-st.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our very great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicine.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully; very few cases require any other medicine; in some a little [illegible] the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Rheumatism.

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

The Rev. John Seger

Of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist denomination, handed in the following certificate at Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself.

[illegible]

SCROFULA CURED.

[illegible]

Three Children.

[illegible]

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. S. P. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Agents—Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. [illegible] and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞ For sale by Samuel H. Buehler, General Agent for Adams county.

Aug. [illegible] ly

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation [illegible]

Dec. 27

GENTLEMEN who wish [illegible] SUIT [illegible] accommodated to their satisfaction by calling [illegible]

SAMSON'S

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

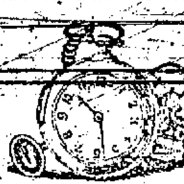
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

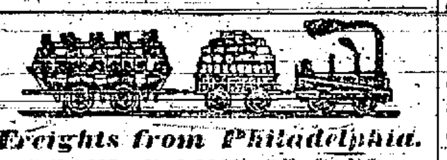
SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK*, for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 5000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York, at Rail-Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 25.

DR. LEIDY'S

SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers.

BECAUSE they are safer, better, and more efficacious than any others, and because the proprietor will take no others.

[illegible] BOXES

Have been sold annually for the last five years, [illegible]

[illegible] can always take them with impunity, without fear.

[illegible] for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills in existence combined [illegible]

Eat, Drink and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation without taking cold, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that nothing [illegible] respectable evidence can be produced of their efficacy than of any other; and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They have no taste or smell, [illegible]
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
[illegible]
Produce no sickness, vomiting, or bad feelings.
[illegible]

[illegible] No one has ever taken them but will be willing afterwards to take any other [illegible] they always do good, and if they do not, then no others will.

Dr N B Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, [illegible] Physician of [illegible] Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North SECOND St., Philadelphia, and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Moss & Co., York; [illegible] & Co., Hanover; [illegible] Spangler and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Deitz & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keeler, Mechanicsburg; Dr. Cashman, York Springs; W. E. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; [illegible] East Berlin; [illegible] Millerstown; J. Burkholder, [illegible]; J. Aughinbaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown, and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 30. ly

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Hays' [illegible]

Patent Self-tightening Bush

[illegible]

UPTON K. HENDERSON.

March [illegible]

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed Hathaways.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞ All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor*; it may be said, *truly*, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety*. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen or Sore Breasts*, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Aches, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞ This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

☞ For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

AGENTS—S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18. ly

DR SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of [illegible] years standing, after all other remedies failed. The like has never been known!—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of [illegible] my physician thought the power of medicine of no avail, [illegible] my lungs were so much destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This miserable state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted to a mere skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and [illegible] I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a most and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become hearty, and weigh more than I ever did. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

☞ Look well to the marks of the genuine.

[illegible] wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature. All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, having recently been changed, covered with a beautiful wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. [illegible]

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and are superior in Dyspeptic affections [illegible] are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe and with a companion with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

☞ All the above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS for Adams County.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; James R. Wrightson, Greencastle Springs; Abraham Scott, [illegible]; [illegible] Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Henry, Abbottstown; J. Aughinbaugh, Hampton; Gallagher & Kerns, Arendtsville; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs; R. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown; and by most all storekeepers in the adjacent counties.

Nov. 7. ly

DRIED CURRANTS—A prime article just received by the subscriber, also a lot of fresh Figs, Raisins, &c. W. W. HAMERSLY.

March [illegible]

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS—a large supply and superior quality, just received by

HAMERSLY'S

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

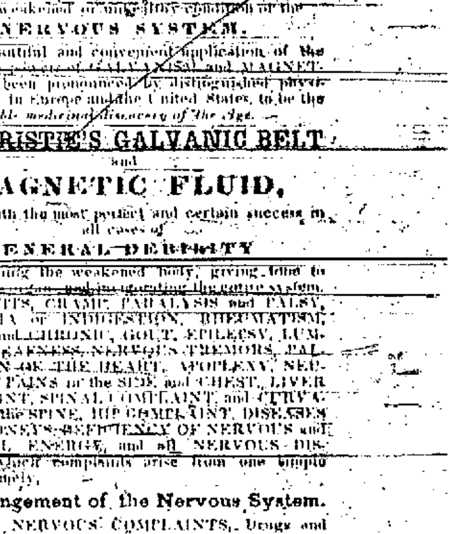
OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

PLASTERERS WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to engage immediately the services of 5 or 6 good PLASTERERS, by the month, to whom the best cash prices will be given. He wishes them to go to Capron Springs, Va. Address JAMES CONLEY,
Preston st., between Gibson and Madison,
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18. 4t



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

and of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN,

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation.

Sussex, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

Dr. A. H. Christie—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about twenty years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About fourteen years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable agony. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated, and as my Dyspepsia became worse, so also did my Bronchitis and the Rheumatic affection; thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral labors; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection has entirely ceased to trouble me. Such is the wonderful and happy result of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe, in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate, with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is highly pleasant and agreeable. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.

☞ For sale in GETTYSBURG, Pa., by the authorized Agent,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

[illegible] ly

Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.